

### THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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### Issued Monthly By

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (Architect's Drawing)

### The President General's Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

IN August we think of summer as coming to a close. This means that Fall with its many activities will soon be here. Schools will be reopening, chapters will start with their regular meetings. In resuming their work after the summer recess chapters should bear in mind the fact that one of our National Society's prime objectives is Educational. This word "educational" embraces many phases.

In addition to stressing the diversified educational projects of our Society members should be especially aware of the schools in their own communities. They should know the teachers who instruct their children; they should know the wording of textbooks, especially those pertaining to American history; and they should be cognizant of the manner in which the teachers present the subject matter to the pupils. The interpretation of historical data can be, and often is, twisted erroneously, if a teacher is inclined to do so.

Not only is this important in grammar and high schools, but in these days of infiltration of subversive elements into our schools, it is highly important that we also know what is being taught in the history departments of our colleges and universities.

Statistics prove that American history is not a required subject at many educational institutions. This is unfortunate, indeed deplorable, because the more our youth know of our past history the more interested they will be in the present and future. History offers examples of great characters and leaders, and provides many lessons that act as a stimulus for better citizenship and a greater appreciation of our American Way of Life.

Accordingly, it behooves all members of our National Society to take a wider interest in the education of our boys and girls, our young men and women. August is an appropriate month to think of these things. Such a plan incorporates all three major objectives of our organization, Historical and Patriotic, as well as Educational.

Affectionately,

MARGUERITE C. PATTON, President General, N. S. D. A. R.

### **Bulwarks**

By T. Russ HILL

(Address delivered April 17th before the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress)

ASSURE you it is an honor for me to attend this gala opening of the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress. It is a gorgeous spectacle. In fact, I am amazed at having the opportunity to speak to such a beautiful audience after having wasted so many years on so many other kinds.

The fact of the matter is that I really came here to see you and not because I thought I might be able to do anything for you. After seeing you, I feel just a little bit disturbed, a good deal like that chap who married one of identical twins. His friends said to him, "What do you do when your wife's sister comes to visit you? How do you tell them apart?"

He said, "I don't. They just have to

look out for themselves.'

Now I expect to enjoy myself, so you will have to look out for yourselves tonight.

This is a remarkable organization—remarkable in character, remarkable in purposes, remarkable in steadfastness. With one foot on history and the other foot on patriotism, you teach—and those are the anchor chains of this Republic. The gulf between man and the past widens with each generation and, as it widens, we draw farther and farther away from the things which you are teaching. Liberty and democracy have come into strange interpretation in those years; patriotism has come to be measured too much by participation rather than by contribution.

I heard Harold Lloyd tell the story in Detroit the other day about the chap who went to a physician's home, pushed the bell and the little four-year-old daughter answered the door. He said, "Is your father

in?"

She said, "No, he has gone to perform

an appendectomy."

That so startled the visitor that this little child should come forth with an expression like that, that he said, "Do you know what that word means?"

She said, "Yes, sir, \$125."

I sometimes think that our patriotism is being measured today in dollars instead

of other things, and I am grateful for the opportunity to meet with an organization like this; after having sat around a bargaining table and heard other people tell me what they were going to do to me, it is really encouraging to meet a crowd like this. I just wish you had sixteen million members. It is just too bad we didn't have

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a bigger army in 1776!

Yours is a terrifying responsibility. You belong to the controlling power of this nation. The women of this country can be the bulwarks of democracy, provided they will practice realism instead of sentimentalism with many men in public office. Women outnumber the men in voting strength. Women own, either outright or are the beneficiaries of, 75 per cent of all the stock in all the corporations in this country, and I am delighted to see some of you take a little interest in those corporations, instead of just reading the book and saying, "I don't understand it."

Women are the beneficiaries of 80 per cent of all the life insurance written in America. They purchase 75 per cent of all the consumer goods sold in America. Their husbands and sons defend the flag. Truly, yours is an alarming responsibility for you have the biggest stake in this nation. Women are the largest taxpayers in the country, and they are the strongest influence to resist the destructive forces and the misnamed progressive forces that threaten

to engulf this Republic.

In this age of lunacy, greed, fear and decaying moral fiber, it is certainly worth while to examine the condition of the bulwarks of the nation, to determine whether or not we can ride out the storm, and also to fix the responsibility of the people who are aboard the ship. We can approach that with a great deal more confidence if we realize in the beginning that there is nothing unusual about this era. We came out of a period of depression into the most horrible war that the world has ever seen, and then through the greatest productive, merchandising and distribution crazi-

ness that the nation has ever seen. Coupled with that, we had science, motivated primarily through technological developments, run so far ahead of us that we are be-

wildered and cannot catch up.

That isn't characterized only by the H bomb and the flying saucers (whether or not Navy Intelligence is ready to speak). It goes into every phase of our lives, but, unfortunately, the American people are very impatient. They are irritated and alarmed when they cannot wipe the slate clean with one swipe. It seems only yes-terday that we were laughing at Mussolini, the clown; at Hitler, the little man with the funny mustache; and wondering how long the Russian five-year plan would last. And then suddenly our smiles and laughs turned into the greatest storm of anguish that we have ever known and we went through the abysmal depths of a tremendous struggle that wasted property and human souls. We came out on the other side with no peace, and this nation of speed, which has done so much and conquered so much, stands today impatient and disturbed because crying "Out, damned spot!" does not make it so.

We wonder why the United Nations is not a Gibraltar of strength, failing to realize how many years went into the building of this democracy. Oh, we can build faster cars, faster trains, faster planes, faster ships, faster production, faster education, faster destruction—but we cannot as quickly solve peace. On the contrary, we seem only to breed confusion, and how disturbing it is to find out we cannot snap our fingers and cure cancer and heart disease and the social and economic unrest that fills the land today. The answer is slower than that, buf There is confusion now it will come. because we do not realize where we are going, and again one of Harold Lloyd's stories comes to my mind that he told

in Detroit on his last visit.

He said that he had a big six-foot chap acting as his secretary, who looked after the tickets, baggage, the reservations and other things as he traipsed across the country as head of the Shrine, and they got on the train one day and this big chap stood up, red-faced, and began to fumble through his pockets. The conductor came along and the secretary kept fumbling, and the conductor said, "That is all right, I

know you are in Mr. Lloyd's party; just mail me the ticket when you reach your destination."

He said, "That's the trouble, conductor;

I don't know where I am going."

I think probably a great deal of our unrest in America today is because we just cannot see where we are going, but give the people the facts and you will get the answer—and it is people like you, whose roots are set so solidly in Americanism, that must give this answer to the

country.

The real issue in America is free capitalism versus authoritarianism, and do not be disturbed by anything else. It is not liberty, freedom, free enterprise or our way of life on the one hand, because free capitalism guarantees all of those. Neither is it progressivism, social justice, equality for all, social security, share-the-wealth, or any of the other high-sounding phrases that are as old as history, on the other side. The strife is free capitalism against socialism, which is the first step to authoritarianism, about

which I speak.

You can no longer walk away from these issues. Free capitalism is the only form of economic existence that has ever worked in the world, and tonight the democracies of the world control two-thirds of the world trade and most of its resources. But in spite of that, we are told by interlopers from foreign countries, whom we are holding up, that our way of life is antedated. It is "horse and buggy," and we should catch up! I am, therefore, a believer in free capitalism and the more smears that are hurled at it by subversive interests, the happier I am to stand up and say I believe in it.

I started out from a rural section in Kentucky when I was thirteen years old, to get an education. After I had finished college, I had to go to work because I needed money to pay for that education, so I took a job and became a capitalist, the same thing that everybody in this country is who is on a pay roll outside of government. Later on, others who had the same idea as I had joined me and we built a business, and then we built other businesses, and we manufactured products and distributed them to the people because the people wanted them, and because they rendered a service. We paid good wages, we paid taxes, we spent a lot of money in worthy

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causes, and we became an integral part of the communities in which we lived. And my hope is that that same kind of opportunity will hold for every thirteen-year-old country boy in America throughout the

years to come.

In telling you that I believe in free capitalism, I must also tell you that I do not believe in the people who are the greatest blot on the face of free capitalism, and by whom we are too often measured, and I mean those people who have never struck a constructive lick of work in their lives and who spend all their time in cafe society and watering places and make a general nuisance out of themselves. I refuse to be measured by that stripe of individual.

At the same time, I recognize that free capitalism is no saint in white robes, but it is the best system in the economic family today, and the only one that ever has worked, and worked successfully. This is no time to abandon a ship that has a little leak for one that has a tremendous hole in its side, because that is no way to get over any body of water, troubled or serene.

Free capitalism is worthy of the greatest support that you and other true Americans in this country can give it. It is being bled to death because people seem to be afraid to stand up and speak for it. It has built this nation. It put up and endowed its colleges, its libraries, its hospitals. It erected and preserved the historical shrines which you people are saving today. It saved the world twice, and it is carrying most of that world today.

Everybody in America is a free capitalist except three classifications: first, the religious sect that has dedicated itself to poverty, the loafer and the criminal, and the politician who has turned into a demagogue and lives off the taxes drawn from industry that pays them. Let's clarify the issues and have done with the shams. The immediate problem is not communism. I do not believe communism can take over this country from within or without, but the immediate problem is socialism that is creeping in and softening us until communism can take us over, and while we are yelling, "Look under your bed for com-munists," we are too lazy to get out of that bed and fight for the thing that will stop communism.

Where shall we fight it? In the respectable institutions of this country that are

worth fighting for, and I have time tonight to talk about only four of them. I am no prophet: I learned a long time ago that that was dangerous business. They stoned prophets two thousand years ago but they do worse than that by them today. It reminds me of the first school I taught in Kentucky. When I got out of school, that was the job I took, at \$90 a month, and I had to coach the football team for nothing. In those days, a boy had to pass four subjects in order to play on the team. I think they still have to do it now, but they have got some kind of synthetic business, some way of getting them around it, I don't know what it is.

But back in my day, they put most of the football players in my classes. They thought that would be a safe bet and I got along with them pretty well, except the beginning Latin class, and those football players didn't take to that so well. After I had been teaching them about six weeks, I finally became so exasperated that I said, "This is the dumbest class I ever taught." I let them have that out of six weeks' experience! "Will everybody in here who knows that he is dumb, stand up?" And to my surprise, the best end in the county stood up. He was also the dumbest, but he stood up, and I said, "John, I am glad to see, first of all, that you have sense enough to know you are dumb; and second, that you have courage enough to stand up and admit it.'

He said, "Professor, that is not the reason I am standing up. I just hated to see you standing up there by yourself."

That stopped me from being a prophet. The four respectable institutions that I want to touch are: education, old-line political parties, labor unions, and the church—because I believe if we can stop socialism there, we can stop it everywhere. Educational institutions have long been one of the chief bulwarks of this nation, but in later years mass education has moved in until it has crowded out the cultural education which is the foundation of western democracy and now, through special courses, under jet propulsion, we are teaching youngsters how to battle, how to acquire, and how to make a living but not how to live. That process is providing one of the most fertile grounds in this country for the socialistic ideas, because it is tearing out from under the tonight am no at that stoned at they by. It in left in left, and noth-

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but oved edustern ecial are w to but prounds deas, youth the patriotic foundations upon which this country was built and about which your President General spoke so strongly tonight.

Miss Bentley, the confessed former communist spy, blames her being taken in by communism upon her failure to study American history, political science and civics, despite an otherwise expensive education. When Miss Bentley tells me that, I think it is time to stop education by induction. We have so many students in colleges now that they get to answer "present" only once every semester. Sure, we have to educate them, but we cannot make it so easy that they loaf through on so-called specialization, ready to walk up to you and say, "Well, I am ready; how much will you give me?"

Old-line political parties have long been the bulwarks of this nation, but they have recently been softened by the blows of collectivism. Political campaigns have been turned into the most outrageous promising campaigns that this country has ever seen, and the nation's economic strength is being sapped, and once that is sapped, it falls. There is no better example of this than the laws which have been passed underwriting subsidies of one sort and another. Because you can see them, the agricultural subsidies are the easiest understood—but

there are others just as flagrant.

In a cave near Atchison, Kansas, tonight there are 112,000,000 pounds of dried eggs stored, and 33,000,000 pounds of dried prunes and raisins, enough to provide breakfast tomorrow morning for 150,000,000 Americans. And women like you paid the bill twice to make that possible; once when they taxed you to buy it, and the second time when you went to the grocery store to buy the same thing and saw it cost twice as much because we had some of it sunk out in Kansas.

Elsewhere, we have 364,000,000 pounds of linseed oil, enough to make all of the paint required in the United States in the next twelve months; 45,000,000 bushels of flaxseed; 89,000,000 pounds of wool; still other mountains of cotton and butter and flax and peanuts and soybeans and potato starch and dried milk and barley and dry edible beans and peas and corn and rice and rye and hay and pasture seeds, rosin and tobacco, not to mention the dearly beloved potato.

These statistics are dry, but the results are dryer. It costs \$3,000,000,000 to take care of that. Of course, CCC said, "We are going to make money; the government will show you how to do it." In the twelve months ended June 30, 1949, they lost \$245,000,000, and they still have their inventory. That was just operating expense. And now they are asking for two billion more just to keep going, just a little token payment—two billion more.

You cannot confine the law of supply and demand in caves, even if you could tie both legs, but when you have just one leg tied, the other one will kick the pants off of every person in the United States.

Subsidies lead to controls. They also lead to votes—lots of them! And there is the meat of the coconut, and the only thing that will stop them is more votes. You cannot run away from that responsibility, either.

I am reminded of the colored boy in the first world war which was my war, the one we fought to make the world safe for democracy. This boy got up in the front line trenches too soon, he wasn't acclimated, and after a couple of shells went over, he lit out for the rear. An officer checked him up short with the query, "My boy, where are you going?"

The soldier replied, "I ain't going nowhere; I'se just trying to get away from where I is."

You can't do that. You have to stand still.

Labor unions certainly are one of the bulwarks of free democracy. Free labor must exist in a free democracy along with free capitalism but, unfortunately, with our mass production, we have been going so fast we forgot the masses and they got into somebody else's hands, and now their leaders have forgotten the masses and human relations are in the arena, with the labor law a political football, and both sides of the bargaining table spitting at each other like a couple of panthers.

It is a sorry sight in any nation when men are willing to die for brick and mortar and for selfish institutions, where men used to be willing to die only for the flag.

Britain's Socialist Party had this great ideal of building socialism within the framework of democracy, and they said, "There will be no slavery, labor or otherwise, when we take over." Now they are telling their workmen where to work, how long they can work, and what they shall earn—and we are on that same way in these United States. In Detroit not long ago one of the leading officials of one of our largest labor unions was reported as telling a striking organization of one of these unions. "We are only asking for a little of what we produce now. One of these days, when we are organized politically, we are going to ask for everything we produce."

That has a familiar ring, and the statement was made by a man who is an avowed communist and who led a strike of the armed forces in the Philippines in the last world war. And yet you tell me it isn't way past time for free capitalism to stand up and be counted against socialism? Neither capitalism nor labor can live in an

atmosphere like that.

Oh, there is no set day for the confiscation of business in this country. It is going to be gradual and government controls will encroach and encroach and encroach until it will be a small task to take over all of a business after you have partially regulated some of it. Socialism within the framework of democracy is not possible, but coal or steel might well be our testing ground. Britain's socialistic government has not taken over all business yet; just communications, civil aviation, transport, coal mines, electricity, gas, medical services—that is all, but through them, they can control all business. They leave the rest of the businesses with the obligation of making enough money to pay off the losses of those they have taken over. And that same program is abroad in America today.

Then we come to the church, the final bulwark I want to talk about and probably the strongest one in any democracy. It at least should be. I sat through a session of three days in Detroit recently under the National Federation of Churches of Christ in America, under the title of "The Christian's Place in Our Economic Life." I wish every person in this meeting would write to that organization in New York and, for fifteen or twenty cents, get a copy of those papers. You will spend many restless nights after you read them.

Under the theme of social justice, those papers tell us that competition is wicked,

that the profit motive, man working at nonexpressive tasks, and inequality of income, are anti-Christ. They press hard on equality before God and the brotherhood of man. If all men are equal before God, then Christ's suffering and death was the greatest waste of time ever perpetrated in history!

If that thesis is true, then the Parable of the Talents is a fairy story, and the prophecies are fairy tales. Their doctrine in the churches is that man shall be rewarded according to his needs and not according to his contribution, and that anything beyond his needs shall be siphoned off and distributed to the man who is either unable or unwilling to earn even the pitiful common denominator of the lowest round.

I believe the function of the church is to minister to the inner man. I do not believe that it can be linked to economic formulas or political nostrums. If ever there was a day when a country needed the inner man administered to, this nation needs it tonight. With Illinois' gangsters of the worst sort turned loose allegedly by political influence: with a Missouri United States attorney fired reportedly because he convicted a political boss; with the records in a courthouse in that same state dynamited to cover up crime; with a New England political leader pardoned because of the influence he could wield in a political campaign and with mobsters murdered in political headquarters, it is time for somebody to minister to the inner man.

You know, down in Kentucky and Tennessee, people get married very young. In the mountains of Tennessee sometime ago, a chap married a very young girl and took her across the ridge to their home, a little cabin he had put up. Some two weeks later his father, standing out on his porch, noticed his son coming down the hill with his hands behind his back and his head down, looking very dejected. He waited until the young man came up and asked, "Son, what is the matter?" The son replied, "Pappy, I have come home." "What is the trouble?" inquired the father.

"I can't live with that woman any longer. She's teethin'."

There are some things in this country that appear to be mighty young and mighty innocent, but you can't live with them, and what a job the churches have to do there! While they hesitate, socialism creeps in. at nonincome, equalof man. d, then e greatin hisable of

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My friends, let the battle be joined where the shots are being fired, not any place else. Let crusading socialists be matched with crusading free capitalists, and let's settle the issue. Make it clean-cut. The best for all can never be. It will only ultimately mean the worst for all. This country was built because it gave us democracy of opportunity and aristocracy of achievement. You destroy the latter and there is no one in this nation that will be interested in the former. We have to make this fight where the fighting is going on, not in teas, not in clubs, not in bridge and canasta sessions, and not in the summer colonies, but in the schools and the colleges, in the labor unions, in the churches, in the wards and at the voting polls. That is where it has to be done.

Father Edward A. Keller, Director of the Bureau of Economic Research of Notre Dame University, in addressing a group of public relations people recently, said, "I will not tell you that it is later than you think. I will tell you that you have two years at most." Now maybe the Father is a little pessimistic, and maybe he isn't, but before asking yourself what you can do in that kind of a situation, I wish you would check your activity with the P-TA; your interest in the college and university management and curricula; your activity in the labor relations departments of your corporations; your part in church affairs and ward politics, because the vote is the ultimate answer.

Donald Richberg says higher taxes mean less money for individual spending and more political controls mean less individual liberty. I think it is just as simple as that. Defeat the spenders, defeat the promisers, and you defeat all. There is nothing else that needs to be done.

If war comes—and it will, because it is inevitable, it will come when Russia feels that she can win; and I will say something else tonight that will startle you. I believe the sooner the better, because, every day we wait, we lose ground and they gain ground. I hate war with all of the viciousness of any mother seated in this room, but I am certainly tired of being lulled to sleep with these give-away programs while the Russian Bear gobbles up the earth. When that war comes, the industrial miracle, so-called, of the last war will be as nothing

compared to that required of business in this war, and I pray to God that free capitalism is still in the saddle for our own salvation.

It is time to show where greed for power and greed for gain really are. It is time to push away from our lips the spoons loaded with government opiates and to stand up on the principles that this organization believes in. It is time to clearly meet such charges as "capitalists, special interests, Wall Street, privileged class, reactionaries, financial tycoons," and so forth, and to turn the light on those that are using those charges as smears, to be elected. Smoke them out and fight the battle where the shooting is really going on.

Huge profits! Where? Earnings of large concerns like General Motors, Chrysler and Ford are held up. Down in the bottom corner of the last page is the report that Kaiser-Fraser lost \$30,000,000 last year. If you look at the tax returns, you will see that corporate income, decreased in '49. Still we are talking about huge profits and people from different sides of the track. "Give the man on the other side of the track a chance," is a catch phrase. We didn't have a track in my town so I don't know which side of the tracks

people came from. Would that we could go out to Mount Vernon and stand for a few minutes and listen to the voices of the past and have somebody tell us what side of the track George Washington came from. I wish we might stand at Monticello and listen to the voices of the past whisper to us from that place what side of the track Thomas Jefferson came from. I wish every citizen in America could stand on top of that muddy hill in Hardin County, Kentucky, and listen to another voice from the past tell them which side of the track Abraham Lincoln came from. Would that we could stand at The Hermitage in Tennessee and learn which side of the track Andy Jackson came from.

In democracy, there are no tracks, not because some wise bird has passed an equalizing law, but because members of a democracy have a God-given, inherent, equal chance, and it is a shame to have that chance messed up.

(Concluded on page 651)

### Freedom of the Pulpit

BY VERNE P. KAUB

FREEDOM of the pulpit, presumably meaning the right and the duty of a pastor to speak freely of what is on his mind and heart, is closely akin to academic freedom, meaning the right of the teacher to lead a search for truth and do his thinking out loud, before his classes if he desires.

Both freedom of the pulpit and academic freedom are no more than segments of the right of free speech, which cannot be interfered with under free government, and cannot exist in any totalitarian society.

Many proponents of free speech overlook, or ignore, a most important basic principle. It is this: We Americans, living in a free society and enjoying those human rights which are guaranteed to us by the Constitution, must not interfere when any person desires to exercise his lawful right to free speech; but we are not required to supply a rostrum and an audience for every person who wants to make a speech.

Were we to attempt to supply every would-be orator with a rostrum, and with an audience, we would have to resort to force, in many instances, and thus do violence to other and equally valuable civil

rights.

Applying this principle to academic freedom, nobody can deny the right of a teacher to teach the ideology of Communism, but American citizens are under no obligation to supply a teacher of Communism with a faculty position and a salary paid from the public treasury.

Let the teacher who insists upon teaching Communism find a place for himself in a private school, presumably supported by Communists. In this there is no viola-

tion of academic freedom.

Every American teacher should value above all things the true academic freedom which is the right to teach the Christian principles of the important, dignified individual, born free and born to be free, with all human beings equal in the sight of their Creator.

Teachers availing themselves of this greatest possible academic freedom are happy to point out that in America, and

only in America, have these great principles of the important, dignified, free individual been written into the law of the land, so that all men are equal before the law. Further, these American teachers are happy to point out that as a result of applying Christian principles to governmental and economic operations, the United States has become the home of the freest people in the world, with the highest possible standards of living.

Also from time to time these teachers remember, and congratulate themselves upon the fact, that nowhere else on earth can one fearlessly teach the basic American and Christian principles of the important

and dignified individual.

In the Soviet Union, for example, there is no academic freedom whatever. The teacher must teach that the individual, as such, is of no importance whatever except as a cog in the machine. And even in the most enlightened of the so-called European democracies, the teacher must teach that liberties are granted by the state. Only in America may she or he teach that man is born to be free and that the state is secondary and subsidiary.

Similarly, the Christian preacher in America has a kind of freedom of the pulpit which can be enjoyed nowhere else in the world. He can join with the free American instructor in teaching the Christian-American principle of the free individual, the important and dignified indi-

vidual.

If I were a minister, I would want to preach every Sunday on the Text, John 3: 16. The American preacher may not only preach from this text every Sunday, if he wishes—and what could be a happier message?—but he may exhort his flock to accept this wonderful promise.

All too many preachers do not wish to give this message to their flocks; they prefer to teach that the Bible way of salvation is out of date, and the new and better way is through "social salvation." They abandon the Way of the Cross and seek

political and economic paths.

Usually these political preachers are busy apologizing for the crimes of the Soviet dictators. They may even go as far as one well-known divine did and declare that God put his hand on the Bolsheviks to create a more just social order. At any rate, they see "good" in Soviet Communism and other collectivisms and falsely contend that Communism can be Christianized.

In free America, we cannot, and do not, wish to interfere with the pulpit freedom of a preacher who insists on preaching Communism rather than Christianity. But we are under no obligation to supply the pulpits, the congregations and the comfortable salaries which these people so

greatly enjoy.

The free pulpit has a corollary—the freedom to hear! This is the freedom of the pew. If we do not care for communistic preaching, we can go away from there, or better still, request the preacher to go away and find a Communist-minded congregation to which to expound his Communist doctrines.

In American Protestantism, to greater or less degree in the various sects and denominations, and certainly in American Congregationalism, the churches belong to the laymen and not to the clergy.

They are but the servants of the congregations—call them spiritual leaders if you like, but by whatever name, they remain the

paid servants of the laity which constitutes the church.

The laity has rights as well as the ministers; if the laymen want Communist preaching, that is their privilege, and it is not difficult to find preachers who will accommodate.

By the same token, if a congregation wants Christian rather than Communistic preaching, its pulpit is not for a pro-Communist preacher, and if the church has such a one, it is no violation of freedom of the pulpit to tell him to mend his ways or de-

part to other fields.

Taking such action as is suggested above is not alone a right of the laymen—it is a duty. For when man was given liberty, which is individual self-control, by the same token he was charged with responsibility. The minister who preaches and teaches the atheistic, anti-Christian ideology of Communism-Socialism under pretense that it is "practical Christianity," is responsible for his actions. No less responsible is the parishioner who allows his pew rent or his contributions to his church to be used in support of such heretical teaching.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Kaub is author of the book Collectivism Challenges Christianity, which was reviewed in the February, 1949 issue of this Magazine. He is acting chairman of the American Council of Christian Laymen, Madison, Wisconsin.



"Rotten wood cannot be carved."

MENEINS.

### **Bulwarks**

(From page 649)

For five thousand years the best people have been saying that there is something eternal about man. Because there is something eternal about man, there must be something eternal about this democracy that man has built. That I believe and the issue must be met head on.

Let them come from the South singing "Dixie," let them come from the North and the East singing "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord," let them come from the West singing "Home on the Range," but when they meet, may they be singing "America."

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# Valley Forge Bell Tower Cornerstone Relaid

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY



RELAYING THE CORNERSTONE AT VALLEY FORCE MEMORIAL BELL TOWER (LEFT TO RICHT); TED MANDES, OF THE FIRM, MANDES AND SONS, WHICH HOLDS THE MASON CONTRACT; MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, HON-ORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL; DR. JOHN ROBBINS HART, RECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL; MRS. JAMES B. PATTON, PRESIDENT GENERAL; AND C. C. ZANZINGER, ARCHITECT FOR THE TOWER.

RECONSECRATED FAITH in our Democratic institutions and American Way of Life is needed to check the spread of Communism, Mrs. James B. Patton, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, declared in an address on "Faith in America," at impressive ceremonies marking the relaying and recommemoration of the cornerstone in the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge Monday afternoon, June 19, in the presence of a large number of D. A. R. officers, members and friends.

Mrs. Patton and Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, who laid the original cornerstone on April 13, 1944, sealed the stone which contained the first metal container and an additional box of later records dealing with the Tower.

Speaking on "Memories," Mrs. Pouch traced the history of the project under which the National Society sponsored the donation of bells and planned a tower for the great carillon to ring out "thankfulness for those heroic men whose faith in God brought America through the terrible struggle for freedom and peace."

Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General, presided over the program in the Washington Memorial Chapel, which followed an organ prelude by Ronald O'Neill and the colorful processional of D. A. R. officers escorted by pages.

As Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland H. Barker read a Scripture lesson and offered the invocation. Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Vice President General and Chairman of the National Committee for the Erection of the Bell Tower, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Past Treasurer General, led in the singing of the National Anthem.

Addresses of welcome were given by Dr. John Robbins Hart, Chapel rector,

and Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania. Response was by Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice President General.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Past Historian General. A message from Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Historian General while Mrs. Pouch was President General, was read in her absence by Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General, sent a message, read by Mrs. Russell. In it she paid tribute to Mrs. Frank Edgar Lee, who as her Historian General had charge of the Tower project. Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General, also listed on the program, sent greetings, with regrets of their inability to be present.

From the Sons of the American Revolution greetings were brought by Dr. John A. Fritchey, Registrar General; and from the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, National Vice

President presiding.

After Mrs. Patton's address, a solo, "Bells of Valley Forge," was sung by Mrs. J. Robert Gracey, Regent of the Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter. Dr. Hart gave the benediction. With the retiring of the Colors, the recessional took the officers, distinguished guests and assemblage to the Tower

At the outdoor scene the hymn, "Faith of Our Fathers," was played on the carillon and the Assembly Call was sounded. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, Honorary Vice Presi-

dent General.

Following Mrs. Pouch's address, Mrs. William C. Langston, Past Chairman of the Valley Forge Committee, read the list of historic papers in the 1944 metal container, and Mrs. Williams reviewed the articles in the 1950 box.

The cornerstone was relaid by Mrs. Pouch and Mrs. Patton, Dr. Hart offered the benediction, and Mrs. Sara E. Phillips

gave a carillon concert.

Prior to the programs, luncheon was served to the visitors by the Church Guild.

Bells for Valley Forge were requested from D. A. R. State Societies and members during the administrations of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook and Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau. In her address Mrs. Pouch summarized this work from 1923, and told how it was carried forward by succeeding administrations, with apparently the first mention of procuring funds for a tower to house the bells being made during the regime of Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

Mrs. Wallis was instrumental in stimulating increased activities, Mrs. Pouch reported, and by April, 1940, there was about \$6,000 in the Valley Forge Building Fund. The next year the Chapel Vestry agreed to allow the National Society the sole right to raise money for the Tower.

"For the past twenty years," Mrs. Pouch continued, "the bells have hung in a temporary shelter behind the Washington Memorial Chapel, exposed to the winds, rain and snow. This wooden structure has been condemned and there is great need for pro-

tection for the carillon.

"With faith and hope in their hearts, the new project at Valley Forge, the building of a Memorial Bell Tower to house the State Bells was presented by Mrs. Wallis in 1942; and in April, 1944, the cornerstone of the Robert Morris Thanksgiving Tower was laid with fitting ceremonies by the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch."

The later story of the project was related by Mrs. Patton in her address. She credited Mrs. Talmadge and Mrs. Lee with raising a large sum of money, which they believed would be sufficient, but proved not to be enough, due to increasing construction costs.

Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Carwithen and Mrs. Langston devised ways and means to secure additional funds, but Mrs. Patton explained that not yet was the necessary amount in hand. Expressing appreciation to the D. A. R. officers and members, church vestry, architect, builders and all others who have offered help and encouragement, the new President General asserted that her administration would "do all possible to carry out the plans, which have been given to us for consummation, regarding the project as our inherited duty and privilege to try to complete.

"The Bell Tower will have more than its stately architecture, its beautiful stained glass windows and its interior decorations to endear it in the hearts of Americans. It will rise in majesty to our faith in

America.

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"We need a reborn faith in America in this country today. . . . If America is to lead the way for Democratic nations in upholding freedom and liberty, it must demonstrate its strong faith in Democracy. Our faith must be strong. It must be instilled into the hearts of our young Americans by patriotic education. We must show others in our daily lives that we believe in America and have confidence in

our form of government. . . .

"This Tower, built in faith, will be a pillar of faith in our country, imparting that faith to all who come here and to all who hear the bells of the carillon. The things we do which are most worth while are those which entail sacrifice. That is true of the Memorial Bell Tower, and rightly so. Valley Forge is an American lesson in patriotic sacrifice."

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### TOTAL EXPENSES OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

With a Statement of all troops in the Continental service (Copied from *The Weekly Register*, Vol. 1, Baltimore, Maryland, Sept. 7, 1811)

#### REGULARS RAISED IN THE YEARS

	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783
New Hampshire	2,824	3,019	1,172	1,283	1,004	1,017	744	741	733
Massachusetts	16,444	13,372	7,816	7,010	6,287	4,453	3,732	4,423	4,370
Rhode Island	1,193	798	548	630	507	465	464	481	372
Connecticut	4,407	6,390	4,563	4,010	3,544	3,133	2,420	1,732	1,740
New York	2,075	3,629	1,903	2,194	2,256	2,179	1,178	1,198	1,169
New Jersey		3,198	1,408	1,586	1,276	1,105	825	660	675
Pennsylvania	509	5,519	4,985	3,684	3,476	3,337	1,346	1.280	1.598
Delaware		609	299	349	317	325	89	164	235
Maryland		637	2.030	3,307	2.849	2,065	776	1.235	974
Virginia		6,181	5,744	5,236	3,973	2,486	1,925	1,204	629
North Carolina		1.134	1,281	1,287	1,214	VIT THE	545	1,105	199
South Carolina		2,069	1,423	1,659	909			1000	159
Georgia		351	1,650	673	87				145
Total in Pay	27,452	46,896	34,822	32,898	27,699	21,565	13,392	14,250	13,476

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### The Battle of Guilford Courthouse

BY CLARA BOOTH BYRD

"When we say a patriot is one who loves his country, what kind of love is it we mean?"-CARL SANDBURG.

ON a clear, cold Thursday morning, March 15, 1781, little more than 169 years ago, the American Patriots, led by General Nathaniel Greene, and the British Red Coats, under Lord Charles Cornwallis, finally met-here, on this spot, and in two and a half bloody hours, fought the battle of Guilford Courthouse.

All of us know the story. Our men, numbering 4,400, the majority untrained as soldiers—some of them had just come in from their farms that morning-were drawn up in three lines: the first line-North Carolina militia; the second, largely Virginia militia; and the third-regular army.

Most of them brought their rifles—their only weapon; but there were hardly enough to go around. Two cannon were in use. These men-without a country that morning-faced 2,000 trained British troops, well-equipped with bayonets and cannon, and backed by the might of their King!

We can imagine the rail fences-our men behind them; the open fields; the forest all around and the log courthouse near by. We can imagine the silence. Then the roar of British artillery; the flash of musketry; the shouting and the rush of bayonets. Against this, the rifleshot of the Americans. Greene's first line fell back to the second; then to the third; then he withdrew from the field.

The British had won-but it was a Pyrrhic victory. They had lost in wounded and dead 532-more than a fourth of their total number. They had lost morale. In final result, they had lost North Carolina, the South, their cause.

Greene had said he would check the enemy, even if he did not defeat them. With half the casualties in wounded and dead, with more than twice the number engaged, he accomplished far more than he had said.

This was the only battle of the Revolution fought in North Carolina between American and British forces. Here, people of Guilford and friends, the War for Independence turned its last corner. Seven months later, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

Why did they come here that day-these men whose hands were used to plowhandles, whose targets were the squirrels? There was no strong government to compel them and the pay was a pittance, even when they got it. A war within a war was also going on-a civil war between the Whigs and Tories. If a man left his home and family what would happen to them? It took a minute or two to load his rifle for a single shot-what chance his against the enemies' bayonets? If he fell, he was apt to lie there a long, long while. If the surgeon used the knife, there was no merciful drug to black-out time. Nor could hatred of the British be enough-hate is never enough when men risk all.

No-think as you will, I believe these patriots had caught a flash, a glimmering of the majesty of free men; of the regal dignity of self-government; and that, however dimly perceived, they fought that day for a new order, which would bring about a new earth, in the glory of whose opportunities their children and their children's children might freely share. This was worth the risk.

So they fought; so they fell; so they sleep-American and British together. We do not know where even one-tenth of either side lie.

I have thought that if they could knowthese sleepers—that in this so short time, to the East a little way, there has come to be a gracious city, named for General Greene, of some 100,000 people; a city with an ever-expanding industry, devoted to learning, religion, brotherhood. If they could see this happy and prosperous countryside; if their ears could catch the whir of motors overhead, as the fast-flying highways of the sky bring East and West together; if Englishmen and Americans both could hear this morning the voice of England's King, wise and kind, speaking to them through the miraculous air waves; if they could feel for a moment the heartbeat of this America, I believe that together they would say: "We are well content."

Armfield, Caldwell, Forbis, Tolliver, Winston—we would call your every name if we could; Jesse Franklin, Benjamin Williams, William R. Davie—each of these three lived to be Governor of the state, and Davie to be also founder of the state's university.

To all of you brave men we bring remembrance, for well we know that when any nation goes down, when any civilization perishes, one condition may always be found—they forgot where they came from.

We bring you gratitude. Because we owe to you, and to others like you, the pleasant order of our lives; because you have made clear the meaning of the word patriot.

For these things and all else, we, your children's children, on the 4th of July, in the 174th year of our Independence, bring you one thing more—our faithful pledge that we will forever guard the freedom that you won, and the light which, under Heaven, you set for all the world!

Note: Miss Byrd is a member of Guilford Battle Chapter of Greensboro, North Carolina.

### Our Lady of Bedloe's Island

Men placed me here on this island
With my face turned toward the sea,
Holding aloft a flaming torch,
The light of Liberty.
They placed me here where the alien
Can see my welcoming hand,
But they turned my back to my own sons
Who cry to me from the land.

Men placed me here on this island,
A woman crowned with light,
That men from other lands might see
And marvel at the sight.
But when in distress and longing
My sons call out to me,
I stand here silent, fettered, sad,
With my face turned toward the sea.

I see you give to the stranger
With open hand and heart,
I see your ships, gift laden,
On generous missions start.
But your ears are closed to your brothers,
And your eyes refuse to see
That Right and Justice can be profaned
In the name of Liberty.

Men with a lust for power,
Men with a thirst for gold,
Shackle the hands of weaker men,
And weak minds slyly mold—
Prating of ease and leisure,
Picturing things to be,
Lying and cheating, and in my name,
The name of Liberty.

Men placed me on this island
In faith and hope and pride,
As a gracious symbol of freedom,
That none might be denied.
But the high ideals of patriot hearts
Are lost; and today I stand
Facing the sea with a heart that mourns
For my sons upon the land.

-GRACE LEE KENYON.

## The Presidents' Cottage

BY LORINE LETCHER BUTLER



THE PRESIDENTS' COTTAGE, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA

IT has been said there was a time when men were elected not only to the White House in Washington, but also to the Presidents' Cottage at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. It was one of the perquisites of the country's highest office.

Indeed, the colonnaded Presidents' Cottage, from the time it was built in 1832 to the day in 1932 when it was dedicated by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as a museum of White Sulphur historical matter, has played an important part in the history of the nation. No less than twelve presidents of the United States, beginning with President Van Buren, have maintained the Summer White House at White Sulphur Springs. Presidents Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Grant, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, William Howard Taft

and Woodrow Wilson, each in turn followed the precedent set by Van Buren.

Furthermore, on the inside cover of an old White Sulphur hotel register there occurs twice the familiar signature, "Geo. Washington." Also, in a fine Spencerian hand is written, "Gen'l Geo. Washington, Baltimore."

Washington is importantly associated with White Sulphur Springs, as he it was who first envisioned a great roadway across the Allegheny Mountains which would connect the Chesapeake Bay with the Mississippi Valley; and it was the identical route surveyed by George Washington along which the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad laid their rails. Right by White Sulphur Washington's road passed, and eventually

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the Chesapeake and Ohio became the owners of the famous Old White Hotel and

its cottages.

While President Van Buren is generally considered to have been the first President to occupy the Presidents' Cottage, there is a tradition that President Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," visited White Sulphur during the summer of 1835. But Jackson, the avowed foe of privilege, could not have been very happy at White Sulphur, the accepted resort of the privileged; where statesmen, foreign ministers, members of Cabinet, and Congress, southern planters and northern bankers were wont to gather.

Perhaps it was the cholera that brought him, as the plague which was no respecter of persons sent people flying to White Sulphur in the early 1830's. They thought there was safety in the pure clear air of the mountains and in the medicinal waters

that bubbled in the valley.

The spring house with its twelve massive columns that stands above the healing waters is as venerable as the Presidents' Cottage, having been built in 1835. Hygeia's temple, it was called, from the sprightly figure of Hygeia, goddess of healing, that graced its domed roof; and from its beginnings Hygeia's temple was the center of life at the Springs.

Here the statesmen stopped for a moment of dignified conversation. On the slopes about the spring house children romped and the young folks strolled. The "lawn fete" was popular, and the minuet or Virginia reel was danced on the greensward. Like a Watteau painting—the scene about the spring house with the gay gathering of lovely ladies and gallant gentlemen beneath the great trees and around the picturesque

temple.

When the President of the United States arrived on the scene during the summer of 1838, one can imagine the flurry amid the lightsome company! But great was the astonishment among them over the unpretentious arrival of President Van Buren. Accustomed as they were to the entourage of the southern planter—the dashing carriage with outriders, the servants, the extra horses and baggage wagon—the shabby coach bearing the President with baggage strapped on the rear, the elderly white coachman and single negro servant, caused no end of a stir.

The advent of President Van Buren was

the occasion of much festivity. There was a great ball in his honor, a stag hunt with the ladies following the riders in carriages, and a sumptuous picnic without the ladies. "You never thoroughly understand the philosophy of the word picnic, until you come here," wrote Mark Pencil in the "White Sulphur Papers." "We had something of the kind a few days since at the Greenbrier, about five miles from the springs, but there were no ladies presentit was altogether a gentleman's affair. It originated with the delegate from Florida, and some others, who invited the company to the number of nearly a hundred, among whom were the President (President Van Buren-Editor's Note), Secretary of War and distinguished members of Congress. . . . We had all the luxuries of the mountains, the farm-vard, and the streams. The noisy servants at our backs were duelling with champagne corks, and the table was

sparkling with wine and wit."

President Van Buren was accompanied on the visit to White Sulphur by his son and private secretary, Major Abram Van Buren; and the young man was much occupied during their stay in the Presidents' Cottage in paying his addresses to Angelica Singleton, daughter of Richard Singleton of South Carolina. In fact, it was Angelica who had suggested the White Sulphur visit to the Van Burens during the previous winter when she had enjoyed the gaieties of the Washington season as a guest in the home of her relative, Senator William C. Preston. It was her cousin, the ebullient Dolly Madison, who introduced her to the

President.

In November following the White Sulphur courtship, Abram and Angelica were married in the Singleton home at Sumter, and Angelica returned to Washington to become mistress of the White House. Mrs. Martin Van Buren died some seventeen years before her husband was elected to the presidency.

Another White House romance that flowered at White Sulphur was that of President John Tyler and the youthful Julia Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, New York, who became his second wife. Letitia Christian Tyler died at the White House in September, 1842. Two years later the President met the gay Julia at White Sulphur, and after the wedding at the Church of the Ascension in New York City, the

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honeymoon was spent in the Presidents' Cottage.

The young Mrs. Tyler, who was her eminent husband's junior by thirty years, had only eight months to reign in the White House, but she made the most of it. She assumed royal airs, it was said, wearing three plumes in her hair at White House receptions and receiving the callers seated on a divan. Her carriage was drawn by four horses, a regal contrast to the humble Van Buren equipage.

After retiring from the White House President and Mrs. Tyler returned to his home in Virginia. They continued to visit White Sulphur, though the Presidents' Cottage was often otherwise occupied.

When President Millard Fillmore was there, it is recorded that he became ill, the illness being caused by some dining room circumstance. In the early days of White Sulphur the preparation of food was far from modern culinary standards. All the meats were cooked together in the same pot and even during a presidential visit the same indigestible system prevailed. But President Fillmore recovered and took part in the gala affairs always arranged for White House visitors.

No president ever arrived at White Sulphur in greater style than President Pierce. Ex-president Tyler was at the head of the reception committee, and in the grand style inaugurated by Mrs. Tyler, the hosts rode out to meet the President and brought him back in state: "It was the 4th of July, 1854, that Franklin Pierce, then President of the United States, arrived at White Sulphur and stayed six weeks. It was a lovely summer afternoon when the Concord coach, in which the President and his wife rode, drawn by six white horses with plumes on their heads, rolled up in front of the old hotel while the band played 'Hail Columbia'." (-McDowell)

White Sulphur was a place of pleasure, and not a political arena, and according to the White Sulphur code of manners, politics was tabooed. However, when many presidents, governors, cabinet members, or congressmen were present, any open discussion of politics was considered bad form. So, in his address of welcome to President Pierce, ex-President Tyler mentioned at some length the pleasure-without-politics status of White Sulphur. President Pierce

made his acknowledgments, and was borne off to a banquet.

For Mrs. Pierce the glamor and pageantry of the White House or the Presidents' Cottage had no charm. Always of retiring and sensitive disposition, her advent as First Lady came under the crushing sorrow of the death of her only son. In the January before the inauguration of Mr. Pierce, the thirteen-year-old boy was killed in a train wreck on the Boston and Maine Railroad as he travelled with his parents from Boston to Concord. Mrs. Pierce fulfilled her social responsibilities dutifully, but without the lofty satisfaction of the second Mrs. Tyler.

During the Buchanan administration the fine Georgian hotel, generally called the Old White, was opened at White Sulphur with great éclat. The large summer crowds became larger as visitors flocked to see the splendid new establishment, and fresh impetus was given the social whirl.

The bachelor President Buchanan and his handsome niece, Harriet Lane, his official hostess, held their "Republican Court" at the Presidents' Cottage as well as in the White House. While he was Minister to England, Mr. Buchanan and Miss Lane became widely acquainted abroad, and after entering the White House the many members of foreign governments and nobility whom they entertained evoked the criticism of President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A. "The White House, under the administration of Buchanan, approached more nearly to my idea of a Republican Court than the President's house had ever done before since the days of Washington.'

President Buchanan's royal guest, the Prince of Wales, who became King Edward VII of England, also visited White Sulphur during his tour of America in 1860. The stay of the gay "Baron Renfro" added considerable glamor to the annals of White Sulphur.

President Buchanan was the last president of the United States to occupy the Presidents' Cottage until after the Civil War. During the war both Federal and Confederate armies swept over White Sulphur. The Old White and the cottages were used as barracks. The Presidents' Cottage resounded to the tramping of boots and the jingling of spurs—but it survived to resume its place in the social life of the nation.

In 1875 President Grant came to White Sulphur, but President Grant, for some reason, did not occupy the Presidents' Cottage, nor did President Arthur some time later. They resided in Baltimore Row. Baltimore Row, Virginia Row, Carolina Row, Paradise Row, so they went—the picturesque cottages set in a quadrangle about the Old White. The reason that Presidents Grant and Arthur did not stay in the Presidents' Cottage is not known. The roof may have leaked, as has been suggested. But all was well during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, also in the time of the genial President William Howard Taft. The Presidents' Cottage again came into the news of the day as the Summer White House.

Between presidential visits the Presidents' Cottage was assigned to lesser citizens, but always there was a glow of reflected distinction about the occupants, so much so that a Presidents' Cottage Club was organized among the favored ones. There were clubs of various sorts at the gay resort, but topping the list was the Presidents' Cottage Club.

When President Woodrow Wilson arrived at White Sulphur the new Greenbrier had replaced the Old White, but the Presidents' Cottage as well as the other cottages

remained. President Wilson's stay in the Presidents' Cottage was the final chapter in its history as the Summer White House. A new chapter began with its dedication as a museum by Mrs. Wilson.

But the career of the venerable house did not end peacefully as was anticipated when it was converted into a museum. War again invaded the sanctum of history.

During World War II the U. S. Government bought the Greenbrier with the cottages and vast 7000-acre estate from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The first year of the war the enemy embassies were housed there, and later the hotel and cottages were used as a military hospital. The Presidents' Cottage was dismantled the historical treasures sent to other museums, some to Lewisburg, others to Richmond.

After the war the Chesapeake and Ohio bought back its cherished White Sulphur Springs. The hotel and cottages were renovated in splendid style and opened to the public in April 1948.

All but the Presidents' Cottage. Alone it stands closed and unadorned. Its august background forbids its use as a guest house, but it is planned to establish it again as a museum of White Sulphur and United States history.



### This Is America

This is America, these quiet hills So still and green beneath the Summer sun, Where not one clod by violence is upturned, Nor one tree riven by a distant gun.

This is America, these wide, rich fields, Golden with grain and hazy in the heat; Only the farmer's hand shall mow them down,

Nor find one body lying in the wheat.

-Courtesy This Week Magazine.

This is America, these sandy shores Whence every day the fishers sail again, Nor scan the skies for threat of sudden death

And fear no enemy save wind and rain.

This is America—O happy land Upon whose hills and plains God's peace is shed,

God keep thee still the same, a haven where, Except in love, no alien foot shall tread.

-KATHARINE JANEWAY CONGER.

## The Sioux Memorial Project

By Dr. E. P. WILSON

N historical writer has said that "the story of the Teton, or Western Sioux in the first three quarters of the nineteenth century is as fascinating a bit of history as ever was written." The foundations of the Sioux Memorial project are to be found in the closing events of this great

Gutzon Borglum used to say, "Let us make the record." In other words, let us use stone and bronze in preserving for future generations some knowledge of a few of the significant and dramatic events that marked the transition period of these people from the time of their free life on the plains to that of their status as reservation Indians.

It was about the beginning of the nineteenth century that bands of Sioux Indians that came to be known as the Western Sioux, the Teton Dakota, or simply as the Tetons, crossed the Missouri River in the Dakota country, and on the great plains to the West and South became horse Indians.

Some years ago it was said that "they were typical nomads of the plains before whom no other tribe could stand. Their great number and their conscious strength bred a brave and haughty manliness which still remains with them. They lived almost exclusively by the buffalo, following with their skin tepees wherever the buffalo migrated. Beyond what the buffalo gave them of food, clothing, and shelter, they had only their dogs, horses, and weapons; nor cared for more."

The area over which they hunted included that part of the Dakota country west of the Missouri River, western Nebraska, northwestern Kansas, northeastern Colorado, eastern Wyoming and Montana, and some territory in southern Canada. In this vast area was the great northern buffalo pasture with its countless thousands of these animals which were to the Sioux the staff of life.

In 1841, following the lower Platte and the North Platte rivers, the first great emigrant train for Oregon established a trail through the heart of the country of the Western Sioux. Within the next few years thousands of whites bound for Oregon, Utah, and California, followed this trail. The way of life of the buffalo was thus seriously interfered with, and their wholesale slaughter began. Since the Tetons looked upon this buffalo area as their home, they resented this intrusion by the whites. The foundation was being laid for the inevitable clash between the Western Sioux and the westward movement of the white race whose vanguard was the army of the United States. It was to be an unequal struggle, characterized by intermittent warfare, and lasting from the early forties to the late seventies. It was a tragic experience for both the Indians and the army. The closing events of the drama occurred in the relatively small Pine Ridge area of northwest Nebraska.

Under the terms of the Treaty of 1868, the Western Sioux were destined to become reservation Indians. By 1877 the powerful Oglala and Brule bands of this loose confederacy were permanently located on reservations in the southern part of Dakota Territory. The smaller bands of the Tetons had already been located farther north in The confinement of reservation life and the regimentation that was a necessary part of it was irksome and humiliating to the Indians. Their proud spirit was broken.

In 1873 Red Cloud Agency was established on White River in the western part of the Nebraska Pine Ridge country. Here, with Red Cloud as their chief, the Oglala band, with a membership of over 9000, lived until 1877. Nearby, Fort Robinson was located. It was garrisoned by a sufficient number of soldiers for police duty in the management of the Indians and for quelling any serious disorder that might develop.

About forty-five miles northeast of Red Cloud Agency, in the eastern part of the Nebraska Pine Ridge area, Spotted Tail Agency was established in 1874. The Brule band of the Western Sioux, over 8000

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PINE RIDGE (COURTESY NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

in number, lived here until 1877 with Spotted Tail as their chief.

The Sioux Memorial Project provides for the construction of a memorial to the Sioux in this Pine Ridge area. It is to consist of eight monuments, the largest of which, impressive and dignified in appearance, shall give a spiritual impression of the Sioux as that great tribe shall live in the history and traditions of the West. This monument is to be located in an especially appropriate place in the Pine Ridge area near a paved highway about eight miles south of Chadron.

Each of the seven smaller monuments will commemorate an historic place or an historic event, or both, and in five instances, a great chief as well. Since they are to be erected where the places to be commemorated are, or where the events to be commemorated occurred, they will be scattered somewhat in the Pine Ridge

In this proposed memorial, there is both unity and diversity. The large monument with its far reaching significance is necessary and also the smaller ones, each with a definite and dramatic story to tell. While the memorial will include the presentation of a few significant events in the history of the Western Sioux, it will have an appeal to all who are interested in the dramatic, and frequently tragic, story of the American Indians in the years of the westward movement of the white race across North America.

What testimonies the bronze inscriptions on these smaller monuments will give!

One will commemorate the great war chief, Crazy Horse, who is still the idol of the Western Sioux. His tragic death occurred in 1877.

Another will commemorate Chief Young Man Afraid of His Horses and the great council of September 23, 1875, relative to the purchase by the government of the Black Hills which belonged to the Western Sioux and in which gold had been found. This great chief, by his decisive and courageous action at a critical time in the council, relieved a tense situation that might have resulted in a massacre second in importance as a tragedy only to the Custer Massacre on the Little Bighorn in Montana, in 1876.

Another will commemorate Chief Dull Knife and his Spartan band of northern Cheyennes, whose courage and steadfastness before they were overpowered by a detachment of cavalry from Fort Robinson, January 21, 1879, is a classic in the history of the Indian wars.

Other notable events that occurred in the fateful period between 1873 and 1879 are to be memorialized by the smaller monuments.

Naturally the Western Sioux to an extent looked upon their part in this prolonged struggle with the government as a war for the preservation of their independence as expressed in their way of life. Several of the prominent Sioux chiefs of this period were men of distinguished ability. Some were orators of great power.

Red Cloud, who lived to a great age, made many trips to Washington in behalf of his people, the Oglala band. Once when GAZINE

perhaps addressing a committee of Congress and discussing conditions among the Indians, he said, "Look at you white people. You are like the green grass. Look at us Indians. We are like snow on a hillside

in the springtime."

At the great council of 1868, which was in session for a number of weeks, General Sanborn, one of the army officers in attendance, said of Spotted Tail, "If that man had become a lawyer, he would be one of the best in the United States." Spotted Tail became one of the great statesmen of his race. In the exercise of his wisdom he counseled peace with the whites. At an Indian council in Wyoming sometime in the early seventies, while the relations between the government and the Western Sioux were still under strong tension, he said:

"Alas, there is a time appointed for all things. Think for a moment how many multitudes of the animal tribe we have destroyed. Look upon the snow that appears today—tomorrow it is water. Listen to the dry leaves that were green and vigorous but a few moons before. We are a part of this life and it seems that

our time has come.

"Ye note how the decay of one nation invigorates another. This strange White Man—consider him. His gifts are manifold; his tireless brain, his busy hands do wonders for his race. Yet, he is so great and so flourishing there must be some virtue and truth in his philosophy. I wish to say to you my friends: Be not moved alone by heated argument and revenge. These are for the young. We are young no longer. Let us give counsel as old men."

The physical conditions of the Pine Ridge area are about as they were three quarters of a century ago. There are the same rugged pine-clad hills and ridges, the same valleys sheltered from winds and storms, the same clear spring-fed streams, and, to a considerable degree, the rich grass on which the buffalo thrived.

This area is approximately 440 miles

northwest of Omaha. The Chicago and Northwestern, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads both cross this beautiful part of the state which is served by three paved highways also.

Some years ago the late Gutzon Borglum, then engaged in his great work on Mount Rushmore, became deeply interested in the Sioux Memorial Project. His warm friendship for the Sioux was perhaps a factor in this. Undoubtedly, had Mr. Borglum lived, as sculptor and engineer he would have designed and constructed the monuments included in the Memorial, for at that time he was at the climax of his great career as a sculptor. His fame was worldwide. From both the historical and artistic standpoints, the project could receive no more convincing endorsement than was his full acceptance of the plan and his deep interest in it.

The Sioux Memorial constructed according to Mr. Borglum's conception of it will, it is believed, be recognized as one of the most noted historical memorials of the country and as being more comprehensive than any other Indian memorial yet con-

structed.

In the spring of 1941 Gutzon Borglum died and his talented son, Lincoln, now bears the same relationship to the project that his father sustained. He has had an intimate understanding of it almost from

the beginning.

The Sioux Memorial Association is incorporated under the laws of Nebraska as a non-stock, non-profit corporation and its place of business is Chadron. The estimated cost of the memorial is at least one hundred thousand dollars and the citizens of the middle and northwest areas are greatly interested in this well deserved tribute to the red skinned pioneers of our great country.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Wilson was for thirtytwo years head of the Department of Social Sciences and Professor of History, State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebraska, and now as Executive Vice President of the Sioux Memorial Association, he is devoting his time to his pet project.

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### Vice Presidents General Elected at the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress



Mrs. Everett Lee Repass of Virginia has been a member of the Society since 1926 and during the twenty-four years has given continuous service. Her record covers chapter and state chairmanships and offices up to the time she relinquished her three-year term as State Regent.



Mrs. Joseph E. Gelder of Nevada is the first woman of her state to have been elected to a national office. She has for thirty-two years held many chairmanships and chapter and state offices.



Dr. Winona Stevens Jones has been a member of the Society since 1927 and has served the Society continuously as chairman of various committees and in various chapter and state offices. She was State Regent of Kentucky from 1947 to 1950. Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow of New Jersey has served as chapter vice regent and regent. She then became State Registrar and Vice Regent and later State Regent. Nationally she held the office of Organizing Secretary General for three years.



Mrs. William Cage Brewer of Mississippi has gone down the line in service to her chapter and state by holding chairmanships and offices. The final honor bestowed upon her was that of State Regent.



Mrs. Virgil Browne of Oklahoma has held three offices in her chapter and as she moved up into state work served as Chairman of Genealogical Records, as Librarian and as State Regent.



Mrs. David W. Anderson is a native of New Hampshire and to her state she has rendered outstanding service in many capacities over the long years of her membership in the Society. Her last office was that of State Regent.



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### Propaganda and U.S.

### BY LEWIS HANEY

Professor of Economics, New York University

THIS is a true story: Once upon a time there was a remote backwoods village which consisted of two large families, the Sams and the Russkies.

The Sam family was organized on the basis of free individual choice for each, subject only to regulation by the parents as representatives. Each Sam child chose what work he desired, and each, within reason, chose what he wished to consume. The income of each depended upon what he did to earn it and some earned a good deal more than others. Incentive to produce was strong and a high standard of living prevailed.

The Russkies were organized on a Communistic basis and so the father (who was a good man personally) had to act as a dictator to see that each did what he was told to do and consumed only his allotted share. The products of the Russkies family were pooled and divided up about equally. No consideration was given to the different productivities of the members. Thus there was little incentive for the sons to work hard, and a low standard of living resulted.

But the Russkies were not satisfied. They were jealous of the Sams. Moreover, their Communistic way of living and working required a sort of religious spirit which led them to proselyte. They encouraged their children to intermarry with the Sams. They sent the slickest Russkies to talk with the least satisfied Sams, telling them that they were underpaid and that their more prosperous brothers were robbing them. They even bribed some of the Sam boys and girls to argue that "one world" should be accepted, and that peace with the Russkies was desirable at any price; that the two families were equally good and that both wanted "democracy" and "welfare."

And finally the Russkies armed themselves and threatened to attack the Sams. This caused the Sam family to tax its members heavily and to spend much labor on defense. The uncle, that is Uncle Sam, set up as a sort of dictator for defense. The dissatisfied children organized and began to take a large share of the tax money, so that their incomes no longer were in proportion to their production.

So the Sam family was torn and divided against itself and was in danger of falling apart. This was the result of the propaganda, the spying, and the threats of the hostile Russkies family.

The moral is this:

We in America badly need to understand our economic system of free private enterprise and what it does for us.

Just as badly we need to understand Communism and what it would do to us. The trouble is not with Stalin or with the Russians; the trouble is with the Communism which dominates them. All those who believe in Communism of any kind always have sought, and always will seek, to overthrow our system. Communism is revolutionary Socialism and it all stems from Karl Marx.

As long as free individual initiative and choice prevail anywhere, there can no more be "one world" than a house divided against itself can stand.

So first, we must understand that Communism is a system of economic and political thought. (Russia merely champions one brand of it.) Communism is the opposite of the American system. Then we must buckle down to the job of ridding our nation of disunity and treason founded on the belief in Communism. This requires disfranchising any Communist party and stamping out any teaching of Communist doctrine to our people. Thus only can we rid ourselves of the tactics of confusion and demoralization used by those who seek to destroy a free America.

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# The Gift of the American Indian to the World

By MARION R. TODD

IT has now been ascertained that for many years American plants that were misnamed and attributed to Old World origins were the discovery of the American Indian. One classic example of such a steal is the Irish potato. However, due to extensive research on the part of scientists from the Department of Agriculture, archaeologists, ethnologists and philologists from many museums, the early New World farmers of red skin origin have at last been vindicated. Quoting the South West Museum of Los Angeles, "We owe five-sevenths of the world's agricultural wealth to the American Indian."

The white potato, (Solanum Tuberosum) was first noted by a white man in 1538 when Pedro de Cieza de Leon saw the Indians cultivating it in the Canca Valley of Colombia, South America, and textbooks show that it was extensively cultivated before 1492. The South American Indians called the vegetable "papa" or "patata" in the XVI century and soon afterward the name appears in Spanish literature as "patatas" and in English as plain potato.

This vegetable reached Europe in 1580 and Ireland in 1663. Here it was cultivated, to a very great extent, as a mash for whiskey and finally it came again to the New World in ships' stores because of its preservative qualities for the lengthy voyages and it was discovered that it could be used as a partial remedy for the deadly scurvy. All sailors were urged to plant this tuber in every port.

In the 18th century Captain James Cook taught the Maori of New Zealand to grow the potato and in 1805 there was much trading of it by the Maori for goods that the sailors had on their vessels.

The barefoot Carmelite monks of Spain took the potato from that country to Italy in 1600. The Italians were the first Europeans to encourage the growth of this vegetable. Early records show that the potato was served in 1619 at the King's table in England under James I. In 1651 Fred-

erick William of Prussia ordered the planting of the tuber as a national obligation.

It was not until 1664 that it was advertised in our earliest surviving English seed catalogue as an important plant. In this pamphlet it was called Irish potato. As it could be grown in many places where corn could not, on account of high altitudes, it was the most important vegetable of the South American Indian. White potatoes were first grown by Irishmen in the United States—at that time the Colonies—in 1719 at Londonderry, New Hampshire. However, it is interesting to learn from Virginia records that they were brought there from Bermuda in 1621. Economically, among vegetables, the potato is one of the leaders of the world's food plants.

It was not until the fourth voyage of Columbus that the sweet potato (Ipomoea Patatas, of the morning glory family) is mentioned. In his records it is stated that the Indians gave him and his men some "boiled roots to eat, not unlike chestnuts in taste." It, too, was transported to many countries by these early navigators, but we must give credit for the introduction of one of our most common vegetables to the Indian.

The most important agricultural gift the Red Man made to the world was corn or maize, which in Indian language means "our life" and this it was to him. It is perhaps the oldest cereal in the world. The early Pueblo women used to grind their maize to a special grinding song. Castañeda in 1540 wrote about the corn grinding of these women as follows:

"They keep three separate houses where they prepare the food for eating and where they grind the meal very clean. There is a separate room or closet where they have a trough with three stones fixed in stiff clay. Three women go in here, each having one stone, with which one of them breaks the corn, the next grinds it and the third grinds it again.

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"They take off their shoes, do up their hair, shake their clothes and cover their heads before they enter the door. A man sits at the door playing on a flute while they grind, moving the stones to music and singing together. They grind a large quantity at one time because they make all their bread of meal soaked in warm water like wafers."

So wrote a man in the early XVI century, but if one were to travel through our southwest today, one would find that a

similar sight is not uncommon.

Corn being the greatest American contribution to the food resources of the world, it might be interesting to learn how these early Luther Burbanks developed it. They would take the largest heads of *Teocintli*, a wild Mexican grass, and would replant it again and again from the selected seed. This form of selective breeding was practiced for hundreds of years by the Indians.

Centuries before Europe had heard of it, the red skinned farmer had developed popcorn. In fact, he had more varieties of

corn than we have today!

Explorers and colonists to the New World proclaimed corn or maize to be the Indian's staple food. In 1498 Columbus reported to Ferdinand and Isabella that his brother "found a dense population entirely agricultural and at one place passed through eighteen miles of corn fields." Far earlier than that Thorwald described seeing a "wooden crib for corn" the winter he stayed in "Vinland." These records prove that corn is a native American cereal.

Another plant introduced by the aborigines is the tomato—Lyco-persicon Esculentum. The Indians of South America called this plant by the several names of "tomati," "tomatl," "tumatle," and "tomatas."

Again the Italians were the first Europeans to cultivate the tomato. It was at first grown only as a garden ornament because it was regarded as poisonous. The suspicion arose because it belonged to the night-shade family and it was long called "poison apple." It also bore the name "love apple," supposedly having aphrodisiac properties. Under this title it was listed in 1804 in our first American book on gardening, which gave ten lines to this, one of our most delicious of foods, as "the fruit is used for sauces and pickles." However, Thomas Jefferson, who was a very

progressive farmer, grew tomatoes in his garden in 1781.

It is interesting to note that there are two schools of thought and much discussion as to whether the tomato is a fruit or a vegetable. In 1893, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision that it was a vegetable. This case arose because an importer contended that the tomato was a fruit and not, therefore, subject to duty.

We also inherit from the American Indian wild rice, or zizania. The aborigines made flour from it and they also made flour from the acorn and the wild cane that grew in the Mississippi Valley. Today we follow the Indians in our use of wild rice as a table food and also plant it as a lure

for game fowl.

When Coronado, lured by such a chimera, sought the "seven golden cities of Cibola," in vain, little did he realize the important foods that he and his conquistadores were passing by. The lima bean (Fabacsoe—family P. Luratus) was a native of America as was also our common bean (Phaseolus Vulgaris) both of which, along with maize, were a mainstay in the Indian diet.

The squash, which derives its name from the word "askutasquash"—of the Massachusett Indian—means "eaten raw or uncooked." Many years before the white man's arrival in the New World, squash, pumpkins and gourds were grown throughout America. The gourds were used then, as today, for ceremonial dances and for drinking purposes.

Have you ever stopped to think why we cultivate today squash and pumpkins between rows of corn? The Indian farmer economized in this manner on space with these two vegetables between his rows of corn; and also on labor, as the weeds were

thus kept out.

The next time you eat tapioca, give the Red Man credit for having discovered it for us. It is also called manioc and cassava. An incredible fact is that tapioca untreated contains prussic acid, a powerful poison. The Indians eliminated the poison by grating the manioc roots and this substance was then placed in a long basket press where most of the juice was removed. The remaining pulp, in cake form, was heated with great care and this final step eliminated the deadly poison.

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Today many of us do not realize that a very important everyday commodity-rubber-was given to us by the Red Man of tropical America. Gonzale Fernandes D'Ôviede y Valdes recorded in 1536 that "The Indian game of 'Batos' was the same as the game of ball, although the ball is of different substance than used by the Christians." Later scribes recorded the description of these rubber balls, explaining that they were made from the milk of a tree. History tells us that the early Spanish explorers tried to copy the natives by waterproofing their clothes and boots but were unsuccessful. The Aztecs and, before them, the Mayas and the Toltecs knew the art of tapping the rubber trees, which is of interest as it is history repeated by us today.

However, it took many centuries for this wonderful substance to reach Europe. Now and then a rubber ball would be brought over as a souvenir for the curio cabinets. Later, two Frenchmen, a scientist and naturalist, Charles de la Condamine, and an engineer, Fresneau, showed the Old World

the wonders of rubber.

In 1493 Peter Martyr wrote "a pepper more pungent than that from the Caucasus," was brought back by Columbus. The pepper he referred to is our garden pepper (Capsicum Frutescius) which we use as a vegetable and as a condiment. Different types have been discovered in two thousand year old ruins in Peru. Also, found in these ruins was a robe with a very fine piece of embroidery, the design depicting the

pepper. But returning to it as a vegetable, we find, even today, that the Indians of our southwest enjoy hot peppers with their meals.

The South American Indian discovered cocoa, which is of tremendous importance to civilized races because of the cocaine derived from it and butter is also made from its bean. Recently scientists were amazed to discover that for hundreds of years the mountain climbing Indians of the Andes chewed the leaf of this plant, which is mixed with lime. This combination forms a drug that renews their energy and is of great aid on their hazardous journeys.

Tobacco, called "uppowoc" by the Indians, was not introduced into Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh as is generally assumed, but by the sailors of John Hawkins. The Indians were the first race to cultivate tobacco and it was of vital importance to them for their peace-pipe gatherings and

councils.

It is interesting to note that the typical household dinner, from tomato juice to cigars and cigarettes, is composed of products from the vegetable kingdom which we owe to and have inherited from the earliest native—the American Indian.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer of this article, Mrs. Judson Scott Todd, Jr., is a member of Putnam Hill Chapter of Greenwich, Connecticut. She and her husband and young son have travelled extensively in the far west and are ardent students of the American Indian—his history, habits, lore and his contributions to this continent.

...

"I went to Washington the other day and I stood on the Capitol Hill, and my heart beat quick as I looked at the towering marble of my country's Capitol; and a mist gathered in my eyes as I thought of its tremendous significance, of the armies and the treasury, and the judges and the President, and the Congress and the Courts, and all that was gathered there; and I felt that the sun in all its course could not look down on a better sight than the majestic home of a Republic that had taught the world its best lesson of liberty. And I felt that if honor and wisdom and justice dwelt therein, the world would at last owe that great house, in which the ark of the covenant of my country is lodged, its final uplifting and regeneration."

HENRY W. GRADY, 1850-1889, Southern Publisher and Statesman.

### **Book Reviews**

By Frances Marsh Towner

DEEPWOOD, by Blanche Chenery Perrin.

Hot days are never conducive to heavy reading, so *Deepwood* will appeal to all who want a good laugh or who are interested in the renovation of old houses. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be particularly intrigued for it will bring to mind time and money spent by the Society in the restoration and refurnishing of historic homes.

The story is light and is a most amusing account of the efforts of four lively women who have passed the fifty-year mark and have much spare time in which to indulge in sudden fancies. Inspired by a visit to Williamsburg, Virginia, one spring day they were deeply impressed by the beauties of the famous restoration and they longed for a building near their own home town which they could make over.

Suddenly Deepwood came to their minds. The house had been designed by Thomas Jefferson and built by the Pembrokes but it had been allowed to fall into decay. Where to get the money was a serious question. They felt they could not ask Mr. Rockefeller for it and Henry Ford seemed more interested in New England and Georgia.

However, they became more and more determined as the days came and went to restore Deepwood. But women can generally get what they want, so neighbors and heads of societies were called together and a Deepwood organization was formed. The four top women used their charm and energy and even a piece of so-called blackmail. They persuaded a hard headed and wise old banker to give some of the land. They got a shady character out of jail for he was recognized as an outstanding builder but they watched him constantly to keep him from cheating on the job.

Their greatest achievement was the changing of Matt Cary's railroad hotel into a charming Inn where the many expected visitors could stay in comfort. Matt believed in carrying the early soil of Virginia around on his back. Baths and clean clothes were unknown to him and he never failed to register disgust and disapproval

when the women installed six complete bathrooms and changed the name of his well paying commercial hotel to the "White Magnolia." The society felt that such a name would lure visitors from the north.

Failure almost faced them when the Garden Club insisted that good roads would be necessary before Deepwood could be registered for the spring tours. To Mr. Judd, the road commissioner, they appealed and he promised to improve the muddy dirt roads before the pilgrimage. He was a widower who craved a real home and so Mrs. Oliver, the president of the society, appealed to him greatly for he had eaten some of the wonderful dinners she had served. He felt sure if he had the roads repaired she would feel kindly toward his proposal of marriage, but when she turned him down he reneged on his promise.

All seemed lost until a newspaper man came to the rescue. A lot happens in this lighthearted novel and one gives a sigh of relief when the day of dedication arrives and Deepwood is at last restored to its original beauty and ready for public inspection.

But catastrophe still followed for Mrs. Oliver fell and broke her leg. Undaunted she determined to carry on and the problem of covering the unsightly looking cast was solved by resurrecting one of her grandmother's long dresses. Her idea became contagious and most of the other women appeared in colonial costumes.

The day dawned fair and by three o'clock a line of cars gaily decorated were drawn in a single line for three miles over the newly surfaced road. High state and town officials and others took part in the cere-

Just after the plaque was unveiled, an old man leading a horse approached the grandstand. Removing his hat, he said: "Ladies, I have another contribution to make to Deepwood. You have restored the stables designed by Thomas Jefferson to hold thoroughbred horses, so I have brought you Gypsy Girl. She is nineteen years old and was a famous race horse. She will keep your grass cropped and

make life interesting for your caretaker and so I now present to you Gypsy Girl, a real Virginia lady." Just how the "Virginia Lady" contributed to the support of Deepwood, the reader will want to learn.

Blanche Chenery Perrin is a native of Ashland, Virginia, and is a widow with a grown son and a daughter. She now makes her home in Pelham, N. Y., and writing is one of her principal hobbies.

Published by the MacMillan Company,

New York.

RED CROSS HOME NURSING, A Home Nursing Text Book. (Prepared under the supervision of Nursing Services.)

This small book, which was kindly sent to the Book Review Department, is the sixth revision of the official Red Cross textbook on Home Nursing and was first prepared by Jane A. Delano and Isabel McIsaac in 1913.

These editions have provided a careful guide for over 3,000,000 people who completed the Home Nursing course and for many others who have wanted and needed safe and ready advice on how to care for the sick or injured. It is a most valuable work to have in every home, for it instructs one how and when to render help until a doctor arrives. In detail it explains how to recognize signs of illness, how to give simple nursing care, how to make a patient comfortable and how to prevent infection.

This last volume is filled with illustrations and charts on how to make beds and to keep a sickroom in perfect order for a patient. It would seem to be a must for every household, especially where there are children and older people. Its careful reading and study may lead to the saving of a life and certainly the instructions, if followed, lend comfort to a sufferer.



Extract of a letter from a loyal and enthusiastic member of a chapter in Indianapolis, Ind.:

"I note the increase in Magazine subscriptions this past year. That is fine. I know we have had a good increase ourselves and will probably have more in the fall, as a member of the American Legion talked to us on the article, "The Myth of World Government," in the June issue of our Magazine, as well as upon other articles. He said that the American Legion here gets a good deal of information from our Magazine but that he had a hard time finding a D. A. R. member who did so, which he felt was a shame. I now have another good talking point. Got a promise of four new subscriptions that very day."

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### **National Defense Committee**

AT recent graduation exercises at one of our leading State Universities the speaker, a scientist both learned and noted, impressed upon the graduates the fact that education does not end with the completion of the second, third or fourth year of college; nor upon the reading of all of the one hundred books listed as a way of acquiring a fairly liberal education,-most of which books he had read before Chancellor Hutchins was born. Education, he said, is something that is never completed for the inquiring mind. This great scientist, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, of the University of Chicago, said: "It is a serious reflection both on our integrity and our intelligence that we render our soil and other resources, our social and political environment, less favorable for our descendants than as inherited by our generation." Dr. Carlson added that the Welfare State is biologically unsound; that the only prescription he had to offer for improving conditions was what he called the rule of the Three W's and Two D's:-Work, Work, Work, from Diaper to Death. What a contrast to the now prevalent philosophy that the government owes us a living!

This message may not be encouraging to those who like to dream of an era when all our wants will be provided by a paternal socialism. But it is a courageous and challenging message, and one which we D. A. R.'s well might take to heart. The women of America can be a tremendous force in preserving democracy if we will bestir ourselves: (1) to keep informed; (2) to be positive in expressing our loyalties and our interpretation of factual information; (3) to exercise, consistently, our DUTY to vote; (4) to keep alive among the youth of our land, pride in our past, and knowledge of its influence upon the present, with faith and determination to keep America the guiding light—the beam of individual freedom and respect-for

others to trust and emulate.

These are only some of the ways in which
American women can exert a tremendous
influence to help bequeath a better country

to our descendants than it now seems, to some, they are doomed to inherit.

#### SPEAK WITH ASSURANCE

Be proud of our American heritage; be proud that you are a member of a very influential patriotic society. Just pride begets assurance; speaking with pride and assurance—not boastfully—creates reassurance and confidence on the part of others in the fundamental principles of our government. We need a restoration of confidence in our American system. Let the members of Congress and State Legislatures know where you stand. We cannot remain quiet if we wish to preserve our own U. S. Constitution.

### EXERCISE THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

It is one of the fundamental principles of American government that Church and State be separate. May this continue to be the practice is our wish. There is danger, though, that in our zeal to adhere to this principle, we have neglected to demand that Christian morality be a part of the essential qualifications of those holding offices of public trust. There must be a return to interpreting the laws of our land so as to protect the innocent, not so as to shield the guilty. What a travesty it will be if Harry Gold is not convicted of treason because the prosecution might not be able to prove his "intent" to harm the government of the United States of America!

### PROMOTE GOOD CITIZENSHIP AMONG OUR YOUTH

Nothing helps young people more than to feel that some adult is interested in them. Let us work to promote the influence of our own Good Citizenship Clubs; our C. A. R.; our Junior American Citizens; our Girl Homemakers. Let us assist in promoting a sense of civic responsibility among the young people wherever we have the opportunity. In those too young for club work, great interest can be awakened by telling stories based on patriotic people and events. Without their realizing it, children will absorb much American history in this way. Tell inspiring stories to your children, your grandchildren, your little

friends; the influence of these stories may remain for many years.

There is much work to be done to offset the inroads made by the propaganda machinery of the advocates of World Government. I should like to caution you to lay the groundwork carefully, before any attempt is made to rescind World Government resolutions. To act too hastily is the same as forewarning "the enemy," so to speak. To forewarn is to forearm.

May you have a pleasant summer; but may you, above all, prepare yourselves to help in National Defense work. Help to make this a better America by making yourself and others better informed Americans.

#### IMMIGRATION, RESOLUTION 8, FIFTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Repeatedly, the D. A. R. has pleaded for restricted immigration; that there be no immigration permitted above that provided by the quota system. Just as frequently, the advocates of unlimited immigration have replied that America is the "melting pot" of the nations, and that we all are descended from immigrants. It seems to me that neither of these claims is true. The Colonial settlers were not immigrants in the present sense of the word. They were pioneers to a new country; settlers of a new land; builders of a new government. Neither is America any longer the "melting pot" of nations. Until the present century, newcomers were eager to become a part of the land, and their children grew up to be loyal citizens. In many cases this still is true. But too often, now, the immigrant comes for reasons other than to become patriotic American, seeking freedom denied him in other lands. Too often he comes not because he seeks to become an American; not because he believes in capitalism; but in order to escape from intolerable situations existing in his native land. All too frequently he betrays the privileges extended him. The "Melting Pot" does not exist for us as a nation. We are approaching the saturation point. There is danger that the political and social ills of the Old World may be imposed upon our land. It is tragic to note that Harry J. Anslinger, Chief of Federal Narcotics Bureau, has linked the Mafia—a secret Sicilian "black hand" society—with a nation-wide vice, crime and narcotics ring which extends across the country with centers in New York, Florida and California. How did we get this way? Have we been betraying America by being swayed by sentiment rather than reason? Let reason be tempered with sentiment, but not murdered by sentiment. Let us insist upon more careful screening of potential immigrants.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS

A bill providing for the extension and liberalization of the Displaced Persons law was signed (June 16) by President Truman. In this bill the "cut-off" date, by which time refugees from Eastern Europe must have entered Germany, Austria, or Italy in order to be eligible for admission to the United States under the D. P. original law, has been extended to June 30, 1951. The new bill also eliminates the original provision that 30 per cent of the D. P.'s must be farmers, and 40 per cent must be from the Baltic states. It was claimed by some that these two provisions were discriminatory, while the originators of the D. P. law contend it was not discriminatory.

Under the new bill, all D. P.'s seeking admission to our shores are to be investigated as to character, history and eligibility, by the D. P. Commission; and everyone admitted must take an oath that he never has been a member of the Communist Party, or of any organization hostile to the American form of government. Also, they must have assurance through American sponsors that work is available, and must make a sworn statement that they will abide by the terms of employment. Let us earnestly hope this will end the attempts to further increase and extend D. P. immigration, and that the D. P. Commission will be able to do an excellent job in "screening," ever bearing in mind that safeguarding our American citizens is more essential than admitting doubtful citizenship material. Through this bill, up to 341,000 D. P.'s can seek admission; whereas, 205,000 could seek admission under the previous legislation.

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#### RED UNDERGROUND MORE ACTIVE

After eighteen months of investigating subversive activities, a special Federal grand jury concluded its work by reporting that the Justice Department had given no evidence that it had been remiss in prosecuting the five-year-old Amerasia case. However, it called upon the Justice Department to make public a full report on the prosecution of the case. The jury also disclosed that in the course of the investigation they found the underground activities of American Communists have increased in the last five years, and urged stronger measures to cope with them, as our nation and its institutions are endangered.

After eight months of investigation, a special grand jury at White Plains, New York, blamed the violence which occurred at Peekskill, New York, on August 27, 1949, on "hoodlums" and "misguided patriotic citizens," and deplored their use of such a type of protest as inexcusable. It was the opinion of the jury that the August 27 disturbance in protest to the appearance of Paul Robeson was not planned but that of September 4 was planned as a demonstration of the power of the Communists to hold meetings in an unfriendly area. The jury—in a 26-page presentment—said the concert sponsors used "Communist goon squads" which were prepared to use force, but were orderly and peaceful.

### HARRY BRIDGES MUST RELINQUISH AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Federal Court Judge George B. Harris ruled (June 16) that Harry Bridges, Australian-born C.I.O. longshore union official convicted of perjury when he was naturalized in September, 1945, must relinquish his rights as a U. S. citizen, at once. This opens the way for a new deportation proceeding. Since Mr. Bridges acquired American citizenship through falsification, and has been the stormy center of much labor unpleasantness, there can be neither reason nor wholesome sentiment against his deportation.

#### STILL COMMITTED

The States still committed to some form of supernational government are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Louisiana, Oregon, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

The popularity of world government proposals in the legislatures of Eastern, Southern and Far Western States is widely attributed to organized propaganda campaigns, disappointment with the United Nations and fear that the present armaments race and so-called cold war will result in another world conflict.

The world government movement received a major set-back last February 15 when the State Department strongly opposed a group of resolutions seeking to put Congress on record for some form of international organization with power to make and enforce law.

Whether or not the State Department's opposition to these proposals was inspired by a conviction that public opinion is turning against world government, it could hardly have been expressed more forcibly.

#### RUSK QUESTIONS MOTIVE

Testifying before a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, Dean Rusk, Deputy Under Secretary, questioned whether the one-worlders were acting from sober reflection or from hysteria.

Assistant Secretary John D. Hickerson remarked that two-thirds of the world's people live on an inadequate diet, one-half are illiterate and only a minority live under democratic governments. He asked whether the American people would be willing to pay the cost of a world federation and whether they would be willing to compromise their way of life and institutions."

The article follows:

Los Angeles, April 25.—A California court, in what was believed an unprecedented ruling, overruled a State law which banned Japanese from owning land because the statute conflicted with the UN Charter.

The District Court of Appeals said yesterday the Federal Constitution provides that treaties take precedence over State laws. The decision written by Justice Emmet H. Wilson said the UN Charter is a treaty between the United States and other UN members.

'The Charter guarantees universal respect for human rights and fundamental freeAGAZINE

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doms for all, without regard to race, color, or religion. Because the alien land law discriminates against Japanese concerning the ownership of land, its restrictions are untenable and indefensible,' the decision

Lower courts had ruled that under California's alien land law Sei Fujii, native of Japan, could not keep property he bought more than 40 years ago because he was ineligible for citizenship."

#### TWO GOOD EXAMPLES OF TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

From June 18 to 22, the Charlottesville, Virginia, Optimist Club will sponsor the eighth annual University of Citizenship session at the University of Virginia. theme of the four-day program will be: "The Freedom of the American Citizen." The purpose of the meetings, sponsored each year by an Optimist Club in the district, is to give the nearly 100 teen-age boys who will attend a better understanding of citizenship responsibilities.

In June, almost 75 young Germans, under a State Department program, completed a year's study in this country and will return to their homes in various sections of Western Germany. Most of them were in the Kindergartens when Hitler rose to power. They studied, while here, at Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Harvard, Michigan, Syracuse and Duke. It is felt that these young Germans will be the better able, through this experience, to take leading roles in building a democratic West Germany. As one of them said, "If Hitler and some of the others had only had the same chance after the first World War, things might have been different." Again let us emphasize the opportunity educational institutions have to make better democracies.

#### THE ALL-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

The All-American Conference to Combat Communism was organized by the representatives of 50 national organizations meeting at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago, May 13 and 14. This All-American Conference was the outgrowth of several meetings sponsored by the American Legion, who felt there was a crying need of a dynamic unity of American people to fight against Communism everywhere in the United States. It does not have authority to speak for any of the cooperating agencies. It is a "clearinghouse for information and facts on Freedom's foes." The Rev. D. Daniel A. Poling of New York City, Editor of the Christian Herald, and a commentator and author, was made first interim national chairman to serve until the next meeting of the conference, November 18 and 19, in Buffalo. George N. Craig, National Commander of the American Legion, was elected Honorable National Chairman in recognition of his efforts to bring about the All-American Conference. Upon hearing, through Mr. Joseph Donahue, Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General who prosecuted Harry Bridges, that six of the ten key witnesses had lost their jobs as a result of their testimony, and that the government was helpless to assist them, the Conference directed that a subcommittee work out some plans to aid these witnesses.

Although the Daughters of the American Revolution do not affiliate with other organizations, the American Legion very generously kept us posted as to their aims and purposes, and invited us to send a representative to its organization meeting. Mrs. James B. Patton, the President General, appointed Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Vice President General from Illinois, to attend the meeting. We offer our congratulations to the American Legion for their part in uniting these fifty organizations under one group, representing more than eighty million members, to combat Communism. We assure the new group of our keen interest in their activities, and of our continued zeal in working along the same lines.

KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS (Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds). National Chairman, National Defense.

Correction please—Thomas J. Finletter's report, "Survival in the Air Age," is not available in our office as stated in the June, 1950, Magazine. Order from Government Printing Office at 75¢ a copy.

> FRANCES BARRETT LUCAS (Mrs. James C. Lucas), Executive Secretary.

### **Parliamentary Procedure**

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

QUESTION. In our chapter by-laws we permit the newly elected executive board to appoint our five directors, and as these appointed directors are given the same rank on the board as the officers who are elected by the chapter, some of us are wondering if this is a wise procedure. Answer. No, this is not a wise procedure. These directors should be elected according to the method you have in your by-laws for electing the officers. Five appointed members to the board almost equal the number of elected members. Besides it is not a recommended custom of the National Society to give appointees the rank of elected

members on a board.

Question. Does our chapter have to abide by the rule in the National Society's By-Laws that any member elected to membership by the Board after June 30 of any given year is exempt from dues for eighteen months? We feel this a long period of time before the member again pays her dues. Answer. Yes, chapters must abide by this rule; in fact it is not just a rule of our particular organization, but is common among most groups, as all give their newly elected members eighteen months before their dues are again payable. Even though you say the time of the year that you collect dues from your members does not coincide with the time dues must be paid to the Treasurer General (January first of each year) this rule holds good so far as the dues of newly elected members by the National Society are concerned. If you will consider the few privileges a new member has until she has been a member of your chapter for one year, you will probably admit that it is a very fair law.

Question. Our chapter is top heavy with vice regents and we would like to know if there are any real duties we could include in our by-laws for them? Answer. First, it is a rather useless practice to have several vice regents in a chapter, especially if it is a small one for you say you have only 115 members but that is, of course, the pleasure of the chapter. It seems though that a first and second vice regent would

be all the average chapter such as yours might need. The following are some of the duties that could be assigned to them: The first vice regent could be the chairman of the program committee and the other the chairman of the finance committee. These two chairmanships are splendid training grounds for the office of regent. Were your chapter one consisting of several hundred members there might be a real need for more than two vice regents. Even so, these could have some real duties assigned to them. Nothing keeps up a vice regent's interest in the work of the chapter as much as being given something to do, and particularly is this true if the regent is an efficient officer.

Question. Is a state society affected by Article 11, section 4 of the National By-Laws in announcing the candidates for office? Answer. No, this section pertains entirely to the announcement of the candidates for office in the National Society and has no bearing upon the time candidates for office in a state may be announced. While there are quite a few rules contained in the National By-Laws that do affect the states and chapters which must be adherred to, this is not one of them.

Question. Who receives and disburses the registration fee paid by the members who attend a State Conference? Answer. This is something that should be clearly set forth in your state by-laws. The fund is usually turned over to the State Treasurer to be handled by her, in accordance with the requirements of the state by-laws. If your state does not care to insert this into the by-laws, there may be a standing rule regarding it, which rule should be adopted by the state board.

Question. In our chapter we have a two year term for officers with the privilege of being elected to serve a second consecutive term in the same office. At our recent election the nominating committee did not ask an incumbent in office who was eligible to re-election to that office, if she would permit the committee to present her name. This has caused quite a bit of hard feeling in the chapter, so we would like to know

if the nominating committee should have asked her to serve that second term? Answer. That is a hard question to answer, as there is no law to require the committee to ask an incumbent to permit the committee to present her name. It does seem kind though, provided, of course, she has rendered good service to the chapter to ask her to permit her name to be presented. But such things are the prerogatives of the nominating committee and if the committee does not wish to do that it cannot be forced into doing so. But remember this member could have been nominated from the floor and if she was worthy of a second term she probably would have been elected. Right here, let your parliamentarian offer a suggestion: Your term of office is a little out of line, of the as it is much better to have a three year nething term with no re-election consecutively to if the

the same office than to permit members to

have two terms of two years each. This makes a long time to have the same member in office, should she be re-elected for that second term, besides sometimes her efficiency and her enthusiasm run out before the four years are over. Many letters have been received recently telling of the difficulties of securing candidates for office and in these busy days it does appear to be a bad policy to have the possibility of four years in the same office.

Question. We still have this in our bylaws, under the duties of the regent, that she shall not vote except to break a tie and many of us would like to have our by-laws amended and this clause struck out. But our chapter has been in existence for many years and naturally some of our members are "getting along" in years and always protest any mention of this amendment. What about it? Answer. This clause should be taken out, for such a restriction should not be placed upon any member who becomes the regent of your chapter.



# National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

Continued through June 30th, 1950

CALIFORNIA	*Acalanes	MAINE	Benapeag
The second state	*El Camino Real *Long Beach	MONTANA	*Julia Hancock
	*Micah Wethern Mission Canyon	NEW YORK	Larchmont
	Mojave	STARS added to	previously listed Chapters
	Pasadena *Tierra Alta	MAINE	*Samuel Grant
COLORADO	Sarah Platt Decker	MICHIGAN	*Sarah Treat Prudden
CONNECTICUT	*Mary Wooster *Phoebe Humphrey	195 HONOR ROL	OR ROLL CHAPTERS LL CHAPTERS LL CHAPTERS as of June 30th,
ILLINOIS	Fort Dearborn	1950	AL CHAI TERES as of Jane Soul,
LOUISIANA	*Galvez Heirome Gaines	* Indicates Star per member of re-	Honor Roll—a payment of \$6.00 cord of February 1st, 1949.

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# **States**

## MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN SOCIETY, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their Fiftieth State Conference at the Hotel Olds in Lansing March 22 to 24, with Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent, presiding. Hostess chapters were Lansing and Philip Livingston, with Mrs. Fred W. Shaver, regent of the former, General Conference Chairman.

The Conference opened with luncheon with Professor Paul Bagwell of Michigan State College as speaker. He spoke of the fine spirit of the early colonists and of the fact that General Washington often prayed with his soldiers. He said that we need to hold on to spiritual values in order to have clear vision and to keep our eyes steadfast on high ideals of service.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Milton Hinga, State Chaplain, presided at a beautiful Memorial Service honoring the ninety members who had passed away during the past year. Two special tributes were given. Mrs. Charles H. Mooney of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, read a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Katherine Sibley Hendrie Green, who had been a charter member of both National and State Societies. Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore paid loving tribute to Mrs. Harriet Oyster Lytle of Marquette Chapter who had served as a State Officer.

Formal opening session of the Fiftieth State Conference was at eight o'clock Wednesday evening. The State Regent welcomed the assembly and presented as honored guests the following National officers: Mrs. John T. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Laura C. Cook, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Vice President General. Following these she presented three Honorary State Regents, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Mrs. B. H. Geagley, and Mrs. Osmond D. Heavenrich. She then introduced Honorary President General, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, who gave a short talk.

Mr. George Taubeneck, Editor and Publisher, addressed the assembly with the startling subject, "Women Don't Talk

Enough!" He said that women must assert themselves to control the purse strings of the nation before the men have led us into complete bankruptcy.

At the Thursday morning session the State Regent had the honor of presenting the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne. She placed a "money corsage" on Mrs. O'Byrne's shoulder in celebration of Michigan's fifteth anniversary.

Reports of State Officers were read at

the morning session.

First State Vice Regent, Mrs. John A. Cook, presided at the Thursday afternoon session while reports of State Chairmen

and Chapter Regents were read.

Thursday evening the Golden Anniversary Banquet was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Olds. This was a gala occasion for the more than five hundred members and guests. Mrs. Pomeroy presented distinguished guests and then introduced the President General who addressed the meeting. She spoke of the need of constant watchfulness in all our work to keep our watchfulness in all our work to keep our schools and colleges and our National bureaus free from subversive influence. She urged every one to develop a deeper sense of responsibility in regard to citizenship and high ideals of service.

Following Mrs. O'Byrne's address, members from Louisa St. Clair and Lansing Chapters presented a delightful playlet telling of the outstanding accomplishments through the fifty years of the Michigan Society's existence. This was dramatized in costumes of the different periods.

A reception was held following the ban-

quet.

At the Friday morning session a resolution was passed by the delegates opposing adoption of an overall World Government or "any effort to place the United States of America in a position which would involve the surrender of our National Sovereignty in any way whatsoever."

A second resolution was also passed opposing legislation tending to adopt a federal system of compulsory health insurance.

The State Chairman of the National Building Fund reported that the Michigan chapters have responded splendidly in supporting the Fund and nearly \$23,000.00 has been given.

A recommendation from the State Board to send \$400.00 to Northland College for

scholarships was adopted.

Mrs. Robert June, State Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, presented the two hundred forty Pilgrims and announced the winner of the National award. The President General presented Joyce Elaine Zuhl of Benton Harbor a one hundred dollar Savings Bond. Mrs. John T. Gardner, a former National Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, then fastened the Pilgrim's pin on Joyce's dress.

Governor G. Mennon Williams addressed the Pilgrims, complimenting them on their fine appreciation of the importance of high ideals of citizenship and commending the Michigan State Society on the sponsoring of such awards. The Pilgrims were entertained at luncheon following the meeting.

The Conference closed with a luncheon at which Mrs. Lula Bachman, Detroit Attorney, and an official observer at the United Nations Security Council, gave a

fine address.

Opportunity for better acquaintance among the members was provided when the hostess chapters entertained at a delightful tea on Wednesday afternoon. A String Ensemble presented a delightful program.

The State Regent entertained at luncheon on Thursday, having as her guests the members of the State Board, State Committee Chairmen, and Chapter Regents, as well as the President General and other National Officers and guests.

> CLARA STILL SHOEMAKER, State Recording Secretary.

> > KENTUCKY

THE fifty-fourth annual State Conference of the Kentucky Society was held on March 15, 16 and 17, 1950, in the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, with the Louisville Chapters as hosts.

The State Regent, Dr. Winona Stevens Jones called the Conference to order and warm welcomes were given to the assembly by Mrs. Alexandria Pharr, regent of Fincastle Chapter, Mrs. W. V. Hambleton, acting regent of John Marshall Chapter and Judge Gilbert Burnett, spokesman for the city of Louisville.

Other distinguished guests were presented: Mrs. R. Keene Arnold, Chaplain General; Mrs. F. A. Wallis and Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Historian for the C. A. R.; Mrs. Robert Herman, Senior State President of the C. A. R.; Mrs. W. P. Dickinson; Mrs. Stephen T. Davis; Mrs. Iley B. Browning and Dr. Winona Stevens Jones. National Vice Chairman for the

South East Division.

Mrs. Arnold brought greetings from the National Society and spoke of the completion of the new addition to our head-quarters and of the spiritual uplift to be gained from the fact that our entire group of buildings honors the men who achieved American independence and established a Christian nation. She said "It is our hope that the new building will be measured not by the stones in its walls but by the love we have put into it."

The State Officers made brief but inspiring reports on Wednesday morning: Mrs. J. Kidwell Grannis, Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, Mrs. Louise Allen Short, Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, Mrs. W. Baxter Harrison, Mrs. Bacon R. Moore and Dr. Jones. The assembly rose in tribute to Dr. Jones for the splendid achievements of the Kentucky Society under her inspiring leadership.

The State Chairmen reported on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday. Miss Gwendolyn Combs, sponsored by Hazard Chapter, was named as winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. One hundred and sixty-six names were sent in by fifty-one chapters.

The State Chairman for the Administration Building Fund project reported that every chapter had contributed to the fund with thirty-three chapters on the honor roll

and with a total of \$18,387.00.

The Wednesday evening banquet honoring the chapter regents was presided over by Mrs. Moore, State Vice Regent and chairman of the districts. The annual conference banquet held on Thursday evening honored the Chaplain General, Mrs. Arnold and the State Regent, Dr. Jones. Dr. Homer C. Carpenter, pastor of the First Christian Church, made a most challenging address, saying "The hour that is striking on the dial of history is the hour of destiny for all humanity." He

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Mr. Lawrence A. Cassity, President of the Kentucky Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Wednesday afternoon speaker, addressed us on "The Responsibility of Citizenship."

Thursday afternoon Mr. Eric Dehn, an English exchange teacher, delighted us as he spoke on the theme "An Englishman Looks at England."

The music given at the Conference sessions and at the banquets was especially delightful.

On Friday morning the business of the

Conference was completed and Dr. Jones presented the gavel to Mrs. Moore, State Regent elect, wishing her great success and joy in her office.

Dr. Jones was given a rising vote of appreciation for the splendid task she has accomplished as editor of the Bicentennial Edition of the Kentucky Society Magazine.

The colors were retired and the Fifty-fourth Conference adjourned.

SARAH WILSON HUDSON, State Recording Secretary.

EDITOR'S NOTE: A previous report on the Kentucky State Conference was mailed to us at the proper time but by some mischance never reached our office.

Love sought is good, but given unsought is better.—Shakespeare.

# A Texas Award

MRS. FRANK G. TRAU, State Regent, Texas Society Daughters of the American Revolution, is shown presenting the annual award to Master Sergeant Wilman D. Barnes of Abilene, who is an outstanding Junior student at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas. The award, \$200 cash, is given by



the Texas Society each year to a Junior cadet in A & M College who has maintained the highest standard of academic endeavor, military proficiency, and has shown outstanding leadership; known as the Junior Honors Man Award it is presented during formal parade on Mother's Day.

This award is in line with the Texas Society policy to make scholarship awards in each of the state supported colleges and universities. During 1949, 68 students were assisted through efforts of Texas Daughters by scholarships and loan funds, which funds currently amount to \$57,796, invested.

While on the campus Mrs. Trau and her husband were guests of William Scott Chapter of Bryan, and were entertained at dinner by William Scott and La Villita Chapters, the latter being of College Sta-

> MRS. EMMETTE WALLACE, State Chairman, Press Relations.

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# Chapters

Hawkinsville (Hawkinsville, Ga.). Very beautiful and impressive was the ceremony held here Sunday afternoon, May 7, when the Hawkinsville Chapter presented official D. A. R. markers for the graves



HAWKINSVILLE CHAPTER PRESENTS MARKERS HONORING DECEASED MEMBERS

of members who died while in active service of the chapter. The ceremony was held at three o'clock under the age-old cedar trees which have long been a landmark at the entrance to Orange Hill cemetery.

The State Regent and the State Corresponding Secretary were present to take part on the program and the State Regent, Mrs. Leonard Wallis, delivered the address while Miss Sue Reid Vason, State Corresponding Secretary, led the Pledge to the Flag and the American's Creed.

Deceased members honored with markers were: Mrs. (J. L.) Leslie King Baggott, Mrs. (M. H.) Lena Lovejoy Boyer, Mrs. (T. H.) Elizabeth Dennard Bridges, Mrs. (S. M.) Amanda Henry Caldwell, Mrs. (C. D.) Anna Mary Bailey Davis, Mrs. (D. E.) Pauline Steward Duggan, Mrs. (J. F.) Emily Gibson Fleming, Miss Lily Jelks, Mrs. (G. W.) Carolyn Tarver Jordan, Miss Eloise Winifred Martin, Mrs. (R. O.) Julia Coney Pate, Mrs. (L. C.) Mamie Wall Ragan and a Real Daughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson Phillips.

The markers were accepted by descendants or relatives of the deceased members.

EMMA CALDWELL, Chapter Reporter. Taliaferro (Georgetown, Ohio). May I introduce to you our most outstanding family in D. A. R. work, that of our organizing regent and relatives, all of whom are members of this chapter.



OUTSTANDING FAMILY IN TALIAFERRO

Seated: center, Mrs. Sophia Higgins Mc-Tamany who organized the chapter October 1912 and who was the first regent 1912-1914; left, her daughter Mary, Mrs. Charles Donohoo, regent 1934-1936; right, her granddaughter Evelyn Donohoo, Mrs. Henry F. McKinley, regent 1948-1950. This makes three generations of regents in one family. Standing: the twin daughters-left, Beatrice, Mrs. Frank R. Mann, teacher in the Cincinnati, Ohio, Schools and Director of the only J.A.C. Club sponsored by the Cincinnati Chapter; right, Tirsa, Mrs. George T. Campbell, regent 1944-1946, Ohio Chairman of Motion Pictures 1948-1950, newly elected Director of the Southwest District of Ohio. The chapter was named for their ancestor, Lieut. Nicholas Taliaferro of Virginia.

We feel that this record speaks for itself and is one of which Taliaferro Chapter can be and is justifiably proud.

ZELMA MCMURTRY, Historian,

William Marsh (Lafayette, Ga.). American's Creed Day was observed by William Marsh Chapter on Monday April 10 and for the second consecutive year the ceremonies were held on the square with the six local schools participating.

The platform for the speakers was very impressively decorated in bunting, and all around the square the merchants displayed effective posters in their windows and flew their flags in front of their stores. The children entered the square to the strains of martial music and took their places with the help of the local Boy Scouts. Seated on the platform were Mrs. Freeman C. McClure, regent; Mrs. A. S. Fortune, general chairman; Mr. J. S. Fortune, Mayor of LaFayette; Mrs. J. O. Cobb, President of the U.D.C.; Mr. R. A. Duke, Commander of the Ross-Graham Post No. 87 of the American Legion; Mrs. H. V. Henry, representative of the American Legion Auxiliary; Mr. E. G. Summers, Superintendent of Schools; Rev. E. V. Coon, Pastor of the First Baptist Church; Miss Mary Ellen Summers, winner of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Award; Rev. Charles J. Harris. the speaker for the celebration; and members of the local chapter.



WILLIAM MARSH CHAPTER CELEBRATES AMERICAN'S CREED DAY

At ten o'clock Mrs. McClure opened the ceremonies and the program followed: Invocation and the Lord's Prayer in unison, led by Rev. Coon; Pledge to the Flag and the American's Creed, led by Mrs. Tom Archer, D. A. R. Chairman of Americanism Committee; singing of the National Anthem, led by Mrs. McClure, organist Mrs. R. D. Love; presentation of guests of honor by Mrs. McClure; address on "Citizenship" by Rev. Mr. Harris.

Then Mrs. Fortune presented Miss Mary Ellen Summers, who was local winner of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship award and third place winner in the state, with her local and state awards. Twelve other Good Citizenship medals and four history

medals were also given.

D. A. R. committees for the day included Mrs. A. S. Fortune, general chairman; Mrs. Russell Thurman, marshal of the day; Mrs. Wallace Woodruff, music and publicity; Mrs. James C. Wardlaw, Mrs. W. A. Enloe, Sr., Mrs. W. A. Enloe, Jr., Mrs. Emory McConnell, Mrs. K. S. Waddell, decorations; Mrs. E. A. Cooper, flags and posters.

The parkway and the square were crowded with citizens and visitors who had come to help the chapter celebrate American's Creed Day. This event is looked forward to from year to year by the citizens and the local schools. Competition is always high for the medals and awards as the school children feel that it is a distinct honor to be singled out as a winner on this notable occasion.

ELIZABETH S. WOODRUFF, Press Chairman.

Eve Lear (New Haven, Conn.) observed Flag Day, June 14, with a luncheon and appropriate exercises held in the Black Horse Inn, in Orange. Mrs. Ralph E. Herman, regent, presided and the invocation was delivered by Mrs. Arthur E. Baldwin, chapter chaplain. Mrs. Allen Russell Gill, Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, read a beautiful tribute to the Flag of the United States of America and led the assemblage in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Miss Katharine Matthies, past Third Vice-President General, and Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent, were the ranking guests. Each gave a short address on the projects of the society with particular stress

on the building fund.

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included airman; the day; nd pub-Mrs. W. Jr., Mrs. Waddell, lags and

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observed eon and e Black alph E. invoca-E. Bald-Russell e of the the Flag and led legiance. t Third G. Harranking s on the ar stress

Also at this time the chapter celebrated the 35th anniversary of its founding. A large birthday cake, bearing the D. A. R. insignia and the traditional candles occupied a table in front of which were seated the charter members who still belong to this chapter. Several were ill and unable to be present; the number included Mrs. T. Dunham Bailey, Mrs. Frank B. Beisiegel, Mrs. George L. Burton, Mrs. Louis R. Burton, Miss Jessie W. Baldwin, Miss Adelaide I. Lawrence, Mrs. John C. Kebabian, Mrs. Charles E. King, Mrs. Arthur N. Rowe, Mrs. Arthur S. Russell, Mrs. William H. States and Mrs. George R. Whitaker of Sharon, Mass. Each was presented with a corsage of red, white and blue flowers. Mrs. King, who is in her 91st year, cut the birthday cake which was served to all present. Mrs. Thomas J. Nagle, present recording secretary, read the minutes of the first meeting of the

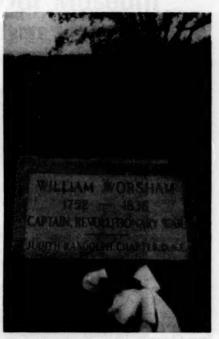
On the following Sunday, members of the chapter held a memorial service at the grave of its organizing regent, Mrs. Helen Piper Benedict-Manson, for whose ancestor, Eve Lear, the chapter was named.

# GRACE O. HOLBROOK, Chairman of Press Relations.

Judith Randolph (Farmville, Va.). A Revolutionary hero was honored by Judith Randolph Chapter October 13, 1949 when they dedicated a marker to the memory of Captain William Worsham, in Worsham.

During the ceremonies Mrs. E. P. Lancaster, regent of the local chapter, presided, and Dr. J. B. Massey of Hampden-Sydney College gave the invocation.

Dr. J. D. Eggleston, noted historian and genealogist, gave a brief sketch of the Worsham family and Captain William Worsham, stating "William Worsham immigrant to Virginia appeared in Henrico county in 1640, in which year he purchased 400 acres of land. In 1649 Chesterfield county was carved from Henrico, and William Worsham, a descendant of the fifth generation, in whose honor we have met here today, was born in Chesterfield on June 16, 1752 and died in Prince Edward county, Virginia on August 27, 1836 in the residence he built here in 1805. Captain William Worsham lived here from



MARKER DEDICATED BY JUDITH RANDOLPH CHAPTER

1805 until his death. He had enlisted from Amelia county in 1775 in the War of the Revolution, was taken prisoner by Tarleton, was detained two months and was discharged because of illness. In 1779 he was made ensign in the Amelia militia, rose to the position of captain and served to the close of the war." In concluding his remarks Dr. Eggleston stated, "We honor ourselves in honoring this good soldier and good citizen, faithful in the discharge of every duty."

Letters were read from two direct descendants of Captain Worsham, Mrs. Martha Southerland Worsham, regent of the Great Bridge Chapter in Norfolk, Virginia and James Rives Worsham of Norfolk.

The marker was unveiled by the Misses Patricia and Cynthia Stratton Thompson. Boy Scouts Billy Schuler and Jack Jeffers placed a wreath on the grave, and Buddy Hubbard sounded taps over the grave of this Revolutionary soldier of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

CLAIR W. BUGG.

Philadelphia (Philadelphia, Pa.). Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers was the guest of honor at a luncheon of 250 given by the Philadelphia Chapter in the ballroom of the Hotel Barclay on February ninth.

Distinguished and honored guests included Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, Treasurer General; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, Honorary Vice President General; Past Vice Presidents General Mrs. N. Howland Brown and Mrs. William S. Tompkins; Mrs. William C. Langston, Chairman Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge; Miss Dorothy Helm Martin, National Vice Chairman J. A. C. Committee; Mrs. Lloyd Goman, State Historian and President of the Philadelphia Regents' Club; Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, Director Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ross B. Hager, Vice Regent, Maryland State Society; Mrs. Isaac H. Shelly, State Chairman Approved Schools; Mrs. Alice D. P. Koller, State Chairman D. A. R. Magazine; and Miss Elizabeth Dische, State Chairman Junior Membership Committee. All the active regents in the Philadelphia Regents' Club were invited.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, made a plea for contributions to the Building Fund. Mrs. Lammers gave a strikingly forceful talk on the subversive communist approach in undermining our American way of life. All who heard her were inspired to carry out the National Society's program of opposition to all subversive activities.

Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, Jr., Publicity Chairman of Philadelphia Chapter, had as her guests members of the Maryland State Board—Mrs. Leslie Parker, Chaplain; Mrs. Frank M. Weigel, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry S. Young, Historian; Miss Janet B. Thomas, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry C. Stanwood, Registrar; and Mrs. William H. Tilgham, Librarian.

Instead of the usual corsages at the luncheon a check for \$100.00 was sent to the building fund.

MARCIA Moss Lewis, Regent.

George Rogers Clark (Oak Park, Ill). In May this chapter held its annual meeting at the Nineteenth Century Women's Club in Oak Park and elected Mrs. Robert Austin Harris regent. Mrs. William E. Lovell, the out-going regent, presented the gavel to Mrs. Harris and invited the new regent's mother, Mrs. Lyman Carlock, to fasten the pin on her daughter. Mrs. Carlock, a former regent of Alliance Chapter in Champagne, Illinois, a member of the American Institute of Genealogy and first State Chairman of Genealogical Records for Illinois, wished her daughter success and thanked members for elevating her to the highest position in the chapter. Those who witnessed the ceremony knew that with Mrs. Harris' background, her office would be filled more than adequately.

In addition to the election of officers, the chaplain, Mrs. Lester Kinder, conducted a memorial service to honor those members who had passed away in the last year. She had four tall white candles twined with lily-of-the-valley and fern on a long table. Standing behind this table, she read each departed one's name, lit a candle, and then read a tribute honoring each one.

All in all our chapter is a very active one. Every meeting is interesting, and all board members seek new ideas and approaches to keep alive our growing enthusiasm. When women outside of our vicinity ask to be admitted into our George Rogers Clark Chapter then it must be admitted that "we have something."

MAUDE S. RESTARSKI, Press Relations Chairman.

Miss Ellie Roberts Ray, who organized the Conemaugh Chapter in Blairsville, Pa., in 1912, writes us that she subscribed to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE twenty-eight years ago and has a complete file to date.

That is a wonderful record and if all non-subscribers in the Society would follow her example right now, think how happy they could make the Editor in 1978!

# **Treasures of Our Museum**

CHINA BY CLIPPER SHIP

BY DOROTHY LEVERE HALLORAN



PUNCH BOWL PRESENTED BY MISS AGNES MASTERS ARNOLD OF WASHINGTON, D. C. BROUGHT FROM CHINA DURING THE LATE 18TH CENTURY BY CAPTAIN S. J. MASTERS.

A BIT of mystery never fails to intrigue most of us. And especially if the subject involves an as yet unsolvable problem, despite historical records and researchers. Through the centuries, names have become attached to people, places and objects, many times through mistaken association rather than through bona fide historical fact. And so we hereby present the conundrum of the chinaware endowed with the various names of "Chinese Lowestoft," "Oriental Lowestoft," "East India Porcelain," the name "Lowestoft" by itself and "Lowestoft Oriental." The one piece of unconflicting evidence is the fact that the chinaware so designated was made in the latter part of the 18th century.

This writer chooses to take "East India Porcelain" as a goodly name that slights none of the authorities and yet entitles the ware to a more illustrious background than that of the manufactory in the sea-port town of Lowestoft. You see, the East India Companies were the medium by which the Oriental designs could be brought to the English and continental peoples, the medium by which the English designs could be brought to the peoples of China. Thus the reader can see the confusion that grew even in the minds of contemporary and later historians, as to whether the chinaware was made in England, packed on ships heading for China, to be decorated there, or whether the ware was fashioned in China and then carried by the ships of the East India Companies to Holland, England and France to be

decorated by their artists . . . finally the only certainty being the influence of both Eastern and Western ideas on each other.

The confusion is understandable, as much of the genuine Oriental ware, in both design and construction, could easily be construed to be that of the Lowestoft manufactory, first, because of the Oriental design characteristic of some Lowestoft pieces, and secondly, the fact stood that the East India clippers did ply between that port and China. Also French copies of Chinese designs were flooding the market and became associated in the public mind with Lowestoft. Adding to this perplexity, English porcelain was being sent to China to be decorated with English crests and monograms by Chinese artists! The straw that almost breaks the camel's back is the fact that Lowestoft potters often did not mark their wares, and many times Chinese marks were simulated.

almost breaks the camel's back is the fact that Lowestoft potters often did not mark their wares, and many times Chinese marks were simulated. In studying such a piece as the delightful punch bowl pictured, one feels inclined to agree with authority Frederick Litchfield in his book "Pottery and Porcelain" when he says, "The vast majority of so-called Lowestoft, when it is old china, is really Chinese." In this vari-colored bowl, over twelve inches across the widest part, we can see the European influence in the lambrequins with their geometric patterns in a rich royal blue and gold. The Chinese peonies in famille rose and the Chinese phoenix, signifying benevolence and heralding good times, give visual proof of the artistry of a Chinese craftsman.

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# **Department of the Treasurer General**

# D. A. R. Membership

	Number of Chapters	Membership as of June 1, 1950		
STATE		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAWA	53	2,222	16	2,238
LASEA	1	21	2	2:
RIZONA	. 7	463	13	476
RKANSAS	26	1,186	15	1,201
ALIPORNIA	113	6,068	179	6,247
ANAL ZONE	1	54		54
OLORADO	35	2,408	20	2,428
CONNECTICUT	57 8	5,105 383	30	5,135 387
DELAWARE.	60	3.858	78	3.936
LORIDA	45	3,365	69	3,434
BORGIA	RR	5,655	22	5,677
AWAIIAN ISLANDS	2	158	3	161
DANO	10	464	5	469
LLINOIS	115	8,780	107	8,887
NDIANA	90	6,435	36	6,47
OWA	92	4,503	41	4,54
ANSAS	62	3,223	16	3,239
ENTUCKY,	68	3,998	27	4,02
OUISIANA	30	1,691	17	1,70
AINE	, 38	2,138	10 37	2,144
ASSACHUSETTS.	106	1,766 5,965	74	6.039
AICHGAN.	62	4.583	43	4.62
INNESOTA.	46	2.046	28	2.074
(Ississippi	39	2,211	13	2.22
dissouri	87	4,897	36	4.93
MONTANA	13	657	5	66
NEBRASKA	44	2,241	15	2,25
EVADA	4	141	6	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	2,000	7	2,00
NEW JERSEY	84	5,351	84	5,43
NEW MEXICO	11	577	3	580
NEW YORK	176	14,654	279	14,93
ORTH CABOLINA	76	3,890	61	3,95
овти Вакота	10	298	3	8.72
жо	125	8,657	67	2,039
REARIONA	38 31	2,025 1,267	2	1.26
ENNSYLVANIA	132	12,454	122	12.57
CUERTO RICO	1	29		2
MODE ISLAND.	23	1.128	7	1,13
OUTH CAROLINA	54	2,468	40	2,50
OUTH DAKOTA	14	422	4	42
ENNESSEE	81	3,706	26	3,73
EXAS	82	5,878	51	5,92
TAB	3	187	2	18
ERMONT	31	1,454	4	1,45
INGINIA	87	4,737	65	4,80
ASHINGTON	38	1,945	26	1,97
VEST VINGINIA	44	3,213	21 20	2,25
VYOMING		402	19	42
OREIGN: CHINA	i	34	V	3
CUBA	i	65		6
ENGLAND	i	34		3
FRANCE	2	74		7
ITALT	ī	26		2
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	1	31		3
AT LARGE			24	2
		140.000	1 010	168 61
OTALS	2,676	165,928	1,918	167,84

# Genealogical Department

# KATIE-PRINCE WARD ESKER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF BELCHERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Contributed by Marion Bridgman Lane (Mrs. M. C.), Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, Walla Walla, Washington.

On July 4, 1876 an historical address was delivered at the Centennial Celebration of Easthampton, Massachusetts by the Reverend Payson W. Lyman. In his research among original Town Records the orator used a series of papers entitled "A List of the Service Done in the Present War for Each Year, 1775-1779," dated March 12, 1781, and signed by Elijah Dwight, Town Clerk. In 1877 he published an appendix to the above address based upon these original papers and containing names of Revolutionary soldiers, as follows:

Abbott, Nathan
Abbott, Bagg
Abbott, Noble
Bardwell, Elijah
Bardwell, John
Bardwell, Joseph
Bardwell, Joseph, Jr.
Bardwell, Joseph, Jr.
Bardwell, Simeon
Barton, Moses
Barton, Nathan
Barton, Reuben
Bartlett, David
Bartlett, Solomon
Billings, Joseph
Billings, Benj., Jr.
Blanchard, Geo.
Bliss, Ebenezer

Bliss, Wm. Bridgman, Joseph Bridgman, Oliver Bridges, Jonathan Capen, Purches Chapin, Elijah Chapin, Luther Chapman, Throop Clark, Col. Caleb Clough, Dea. Ephraim Clough, Jonathan Cowles, Israel Cowles, Israel, Jr. Cowles, Capt. John Cowles, John, Jr. Darling, Stephen Davis, Sam'l Dodge, Daleb Dwight, Capt. Nathaniel\* Dwight, Capt. Elijah\* Dwight, Justus\* Dwight, Pliny\*

\*Father and three sons.

Dwight, Lt. Henry Eddy, Thomas Fairfield, Thad. Fay, James Fay, Paul Gates, Thomas Goodale, Elisha Graves, Lt. Joseph Graves, John Hannum, Caleb Hannum, Gideon Hannum, Phineas Hannum, Sam

Howe, Col. Samuel Howe, Lt. Moses Howe, Dr. Estes Howe, Elijah Hulett, Lt. Mason Hulett, Thomas Kentfield, David Kentfield. Wm. Kentfield, Jonathan Kentfield, Rufus Kentfield, Salmon Kingsley, Calvin Knowlton, Roswell Lee, Phineas Livermore, Isaac Lyman, Maj. Josiah Moody, Ebenezer Morgan, Benj. Nash, Jonathan Nash, Reuben Needham, Daniel Newton, Asa Olds, Justin Palmer, David Parker, Elijah Parsons, Adjt. Nathan Phelps, Lt. Aaron Phelps, Eliakim Pratt. Abraham Pratt, David Pratt, Jabez Pratt, James Pratt, Micah Prentice, Moses Ramsdell, Joseph Read, Joseph Rice, Timothy Root, Elisha Root, Hezekiah Root, Orlando Ruggles, Timothy Sawin, James Shumway, Asa Shumway, Cyril Shumway, Sergt. David Shumway, Levi Shumway, Nathan Shumway, Solomon Shumway, Stephen Sikes, Joseph Smith, Lt. Daniel Smith, Edward Smith, Hezekiah Smith, James

Smith, Dea. Joseph Smith, Joseph, Jr. Smith, Lemuel Smith, Thomas Stanley, Abisha Stacy, Capt. Isaac Stebbins, Lt. Gideon Thayer, Enoch Thayer, Noah Thurston, Paul Thurston, Thomas Torrence, Thomas Torrence, Wm. Towne, Israel Towne, David Towne, Francis Walker, Lt. James Warner, Ebenezer Warner, Elisha Warner, Jonathan Warner, Josiah Warner, Seth Ward, Jesse Ward, John Ward, John, 3d Ward, Obadiah, Jr. Ward, Samuel White, James Whitney, Benj. Whitney, Benj., Jr. Williams, Darling Williams, Joseph Williams, Thomas Wilson, Asa Wilson, Jacob Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Thomas Wilson, Jacob, 3d

The author indicates the number of months and days for which each of the above were paid. The following names were on the list, but no amount of service was specified:

Blair, James
Blair, Sam
Blanchard, Simeon
Burdon, Benj.
Clark, James
Coates, Reuben
Flynt, Jon\*.
Goodale, Nath.
Gray, Lt. M.
Hulett, Seth

Hill, Asa
Hill, Eben
Hill, Josiah
Jordan, John
Olds, Enoch
Perry, Nath.
Thayer, Elijah
Turner, Elijah
Warner, Elihu
Green, Capt. Joel

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Several widows are on the list. Perhaps they were drawing pay for service of husbands who had been killed; but such is not stated. These are:

Crawfoot, Elizabeth Olds, Widow Hannum, Rachel White, Mary

The list from which the foregoing names are taken fails to mention the following, although they are credited with service in other original papers:

Allen, Joshua Lee, Elijah Allen, William Moody, Matthew Bardwell, Capt. Parsons, Eldad Jonathan Bardwell, Capt. Mosley, J. Jonathan Parsons, Eldad Robinson, J. Robinson, J. Scott, Dr. Amasa Ward, O. Scott, Dr. Amasa Eaton, Widow Eliza-White, John Williams, Jos. beth Eddy, Abner Fay, Elijah Wilson, Jacob, Jr. Wright, Oliver Worthington, Sam Hanks, Jacob Hulett, Jas.

Mrs. Lane has very kindly presented her photographic copy of the original pamphlet published in 1776 to be placed in our library. In claiming patriotic service for any person on above lists reference may be made to this pamphlet.—ED.

PENSION AGENCY BOOKS

On the following list are Revolutionary soldiers and their widows who at sometime drew pensions in Wisconsin. The pensioner's name is followed by rank, certificate number and date of issue. The death date, where shown, is preceded by the letter d. To save space, data on widows who drew their pensions under several different Acts of Congress are combined. The widow's name is followed by that of her deceased husband, his rank, then the one or more certificates she received each with its date of issue and in parentheses the year of the Act under which pension was paid.

the Act under which pension was paid.

For further information on these Agency Books see last issue. The D. A. R. MAGAZINE of July 1948 also gives a full explanation of this subject.

## WISCONSIN AGENCY ROLLS

Act of March 18, 1818

CADWELL, Phinehas, Corp. #407, May 8, 1818. From N. Y. Feb. 17, 1851; d. Feb. 11, 1857.

Howard, Andrew, Pvt. #4,171, Nov. 6, 1818. From Mass. July 6, 1849.

Janes, David, Pvt. #17,121, May 24, 1820. From Albany, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1843.

WATSON, Mason, Pvt. #19,704, Jan. 4, 1827. From Albany, N. Y. Feb. 2, 1844.

# Act of June 7th 1832

AMES, Nathaniel, Pvt. #20,942, Oct. 23, 1833. From N. Y. Oct. 26, 1844.

Babcock, Sherman, Pvt. #22,333, Oct. 26, 1833. From Indiana Oct. 5, 1842; to Missouri Sept. 12, 1845.

BAILEY, Luther, Pvt. #18,484, Sept. 6, 1833. From Ohio Aug. 16, 1839.

BLAIR, William, Pvt. #7,187, Sept. 6, 1833. From Illinois Feb. 24, 1840.

Brown, Eliada, Pvt. #8,107, Mar. 13, 1833. From Montpelier, Vt. Aug. 11, 1845; to Montpelier, Vt. Feb. 26, 1847.

CHILD, Salmon, Pvt. #4,403, Mar. 9, 1833. To Albany, N. Y. July 17, 1845; d. Jan. 28, 1856.

DERRICK, Ephraim, dec'd, Srgt. #32,-620, Aug. 11, 1848.

DILL, George, Pvt. #24,243, Nov. 16, 1833. From Albany, N. Y. May 26, 1845.

HATCH, Nathan, Pvt. #20,657, Sept. 26, 1833. From Albany, N. Y. Jan. 27, 1844.

Неатн, Dearborn, Pvt. #31,281, Nov. 30, 1854.

Helmath, Kellogg, Pvt. #3,544, Dec. 26, 1832. From Connecticut Sept. 9, 1842. Holcomb, Levi, Pvt. #11,881, July 9, 1833. From N. Y. Feb. 27, 1847.

Lyon, Thomas, Pvt. #3,265, Dec. 14, 1832. From Albany, N. Y. Sept. 5, 1839.

McDonald, John, Pvt. #25,032, Nov. 12, 1833. From Indiana Sept. 5, 1839; to Iowa May 25, 1844.

SEARCH, Lot, Pvt. #32,612, July 7, 1848.

SHIRTLIFF, John, Pvt. #18,940, Nov. 8, 1833. From Burlington, Vt. Jan. 24, 1839.

TAINTOR, Stephen, Pvt. #5,281, Feb. 7, 1833. From Albany, N. Y. Nov. 10, 1844.

THOMPSON, Amos, Pvt. #31,472, July 7, 1838. From Ohio Nov. 17, 1843.

WOODEN, Jesse, Pvt. #20,990, Oct. 23, 1833. From Albany, N. Y. Feb. 4, 1842.

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hu Joel Below are listed widows of Revolutionary soldiers who drew pensions in Wisconsin. To save space these rolls under the several different Acts of Congress have been combined. The widow's name is followed by that of her deceased husband, certificate number with date of issuance, and in parentheses the Act under which the widow drew her pension. For a more detailed explanation see D. A. R. Magazine, November 1949, p. 928.

Adams, Ruth—Levi, Pvt. #4,357, Mar. 16, 1849. From Albany, N. Y. Aug. 30, 1858, (Act of 1848).

ALLEN, Martha—Jeremiah, Pvt. #1,-102, Feb. 6, 1854, (Act of 1848). From Albany, N. Y. Apr. 6, 1858.

ALLEN, Mary—Robert, Pvt. #11,547, Sept. 13, 1853, (Act of 1838). #9,422, Sept. 13, 1853, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #6,150, Sept. 13, 1853, (Act of 1848).

Andrews, Mary Lee—Samuel, Pvt. #11,048, Aug. 1, 1846, (Act of 1838). #7,892, Aug. 1, 1846, (Acts of 1843 & 1844).

Andrews, Sally—Stephen, Pvt. #4,564, Oct. 7, 1854, (Act of 1853). From Albany, N.Y. May 11, 1866. Increased Feb. 18, 1870.

Baker, Lois—Lewis, Pvt. #3.075, Jan. 16, 1849, (Act of 1848); d. Aug. 12, 1853.

Barlow, Eunice—Abner, Pvt. #3,579, July 15, 1841, (Act of 1836). #6,277, July 7, 1841, (Act of 1838). #5,792, July 1, 1849, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #5,200, Oct. 6, 1849, (Act of 1848).

Bowen, Innocent—Isaac, Pvt. #6,142, Sept. 8, 1853, (Act of 1848). Increased Apr. 27, 1854; d. Aug. 12, 1853.

CAMPBELL, Elizabeth—James, Pvt. #6,-839, Apr. 29, 1845, (Acts of 1843 & 1844).

CARR, Catharine—Jno. Murleigh, Pvt. #6,839, July 12, 1844, (Acts of 1843 & 1844).

COLEMAN, Rachel—John, Pvt. #613, July 19, 1850, (Act of 1848).

COOPER, Lydia—Isaac, Matross. #278, June 10, 1843, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #4,736, Apr. 24, 1849, (Act of 1848). From Albany, N. Y. June 10, 1845.

CROSBY, Jerusha, dec'd.—Obed, Corp. #11,742, Mar. 1, 1855, (Act of 1838).

CURTIS, Sarah—Joseph, Pvt. & Srgt. #6,087, Mar. 6, 1841, (Act of 1838).

CURTIS, Zipporah—Samuel, Sea & Marine. #4,182, Mar. 12, 1849, (Act of 1848). From Montpelier, Vt. Sept. 10, 1850; d. July 12, 1853.

Damon, Lucy—Jason, Pvt. #8,795, May 18, 1847, (Act of 1838). #6,872, May 7, 1845, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #5,-279, Dec. 17, 1849, (Act of 1848).

Daniels, Susannah—Joseph, Pvt. #3,-082, Dec. 1, 1843, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). From Concord, N. H., July 7, 1845.

DERRICK, Elizabeth — Ephraim, Srgt. #10,363, Nov. 22, 1847, (Act of 1838). #8,276, Nov. 22, 1847, (Acts of 1843 & 1844).

DOUGLAS, Mary—Nath' Gatchell, Pvt. #6,681, Aug. 30, 1859, (Act of 1853). To Maine Feb. 28, 1861; increased Oct. 6, 1868.

ELKINS, Eunice—Jonathan, Pvt. #1,-162, Aug. 4, 1853, (Act of 1853).

FALCH, Sarah—Benjamin, Pvt. #5,003, Aug. 13, 1849, (Act of 1848).

FOOTE, Matilda—Ebenezer, Inspector of Cattle. #3,607, Feb. 7, 1854, (Act of 1853). To New York City Apr. 6, 1858.

GORHAM, Cynthia—Silas, Pvt. #3,828, Dec. 13, 1843, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). From Montpelier, Vt. Mar. 23, 1844.

Green, Betsey—Henry, Pvt. #4,351, July 11, 1854, (Act of 1853).

GREENSLIT, Soloma—John, Pvt. #6,278, Nov. 4, 1857, (Act of 1853).

Hamestreet, Mary—Isaac, Pvt. #3,-307, May 6, 1840, (Act of 1836). From Albany, N. Y. Nov. 12, 1844; to Albany, N. Y. Nov. 11, 1850.

Harrison, Lydia—Job, Pvt. #11,385, Sept. 11, 1852, (Act of 1836). #9,274, Sept. 11, 1852, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #5,988, Sept. 11, 1852, (Act of 1848); d. Aug. 7, 1856.

HEATH, Mary—Dearborn, Pvt. #4,591, Nov. 4, 1854, (Act of 1853); d. July 20, 1856.

HITCHCOCK, Lois—Phineas, Pvt. #2,-683, Dec. 29, 1848, (Act of 1848). From Albany, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1850.

Howard, Clarissa—Andrew, Pvt. #783, Apr. 21, 1851, (Act of 1848).

Jones, Chloe—Elias, Pvt. #2,633, May 24, 1869, (Act of 1853). From New York June 4, 1876.

Joy, Hannah, dec'd—Nehemiah, Pvt. of Artillery. #6,666, May 27, 1842, (Act of 1838), d. Sept. 6, 1838. AGAZINE

#8,795, #6,872, ). #5,-

#3,-: 1844).

Srgt. 1838). 1843 &

ll, Pvt. 1853). ed Oct.

#1,-#5,003,

ector of (Act of 6, 1858. #3,828, 1844).

4. #4,351,

n, Pvt. 53). #3,-From

Albany, 11,385, #9,274, 1844). 1848):

#4,591, July 20,

#2.-From

# 783, 33. May

w York Pvt. of

2, (Act

KERSEY, Sarah—Andrew, Pvt. #4,843, Jan. 8, 1840, (Act of 1838).

KETCHUM, Eleanor, dec'd-Isaac Doud, Pvt. #11,810, Mar. 11, 1856, (Act of 1838), d. Sept. 30, 1838.

Lock, Lydia-Ayres, Pvt. #499, Feb. 23, 1850, (Act of 1838). #499, Feb. 23, 1850, (Act of 1848).

McCoy, Betsey-John, Pvt. Sept. 1, 1853, (Act of 1853). From Albany, N. Y. Apr. 14, 1857.

Moody, Bridget-Joseph, Pvt. #11,-164, Aug. 25, 1851, (Act of 1838). #9,-658, Aug. 25, 1851, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #5,748, Aug. 25, 1851, (Act of 1848).

MOORE, Patty-William, Capt. #4,467, Jan. 18, 1844, (Acts of 1843 & 1844).

MOULTROUP, Mary—Moses, Pvt. : 167, Dec. 10, 1853, (Act of 1853). Albany, N. Y. Mar. 10, 1863.

NORWAY, Esther-Robert Lyttle, Pvt. #773, July 18, 1848, (Act of 1848). From N. Y. (date not shown).

PALMER, Mary—Chilleab, Pvt. #7,134, Jan. 6, 1863, (Act of 1853).

PIERCE, Polly-Eli, Pvt. #1,164, Feb. 10, 1855, (Act of 1848).

ROBBINS, Hannah-Samuel, Pvt. 207, Nov. 19, 1849, (Act of 1848).

RODGERS, Sarah-William, Pvt. #6,-101, Apr. 18, 1857, (Act of 1853).

SIMONDS, Lucy-Joseph, Pvt. #3,204, Dec. 13, 1853, (Act of 1853).

SMITH, Margaret-Elisha, Pvt. #2,649, Oct. 25, 1853, (Act of 1853). From Albany, N. Y. Apr. 7, 1855.

SPRAGUE, Nancy-Elijah, Pvt. #5,120, Apr. 20, 1855, #5,120, Oct. 10, 1858, (Act of 1853).

THOMAS, Ann—Stephen, Pvt. #6,689, June 25, 1842, (Act of 1838).

WAIT, Naomi-Jeduthum, Pvt. #2,486, Dec. 19, 1848, (Act of 1848). From Montpelier, Vt. May 13, 1852; to Cleveland, Ohio Aug. 11, 1853.

WALKER, Betsey—Robert, Pvt. & Express Rider. #9,949, Nov. 23, 1852, (Act of #7,670, Apr. 14, 1846, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #4,952, July 12, 1849, (Act of 1848); increased Nov. 23, 1852.

WILLIAMS, Lydia—Jarvis, Pvt. #2,356, Oct. —, 1838, (Act of 1836).

WISNER, Julaner-Samuel, Pvt. & Srgt. #962, Aug. 23, 1852, (Act of 1848). From Albany, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1857.

Wood, Margaret-John, Pvt. #8,494, Mar. 3, 1849, (Acts of 1843 & 1844). #4,120, Mar. 3, 1849, (Act of 1848).

(Conclusion of record.)

# RECORDS OF REVEREND DAVID STEELE

(Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky)

The Reverend David Steele became the third pastor of Brush Creek Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Adams County, Ohio. preached at several churches; one, Mill Creek, being in Kentucky. He continued at Brush Creek until September 18, 1840. After leaving Ohio he spent several years near Sparta, Illinois, and later went to Philadelphia where he lived during the remainder of his life. He is buried at Petersburg, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.

David Steele was born at Londonderry, Ireland, on November 2, 1803, and died in Pennsylvania at eight-four years of age.

# BAPTISMS

1831

Sept. 3 SARAH ELEANOR GILL, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Gill

MARGARET MCLANAGHAN Oct. Oct. 23 JOHN ANDREW MONTGOMERY

Nov. 27 MARY JANE THOMPSON, Washington, Kentucky

1832

Feb. 12 WILLIAM McDonald adopted son of Alexander McDonald, Walnut, Ohio

Mar. 4 WILLIAM GILBERT GLASGOW

WILLIAM VORIS DELAY Apr. Apr. 29 MARGARET LUISA, daughter of Rev. G. M. McMillan (B. Woods)

WILLIAM TAYLOR Apr. 29

May ANNA BURLEY

JAMES WILLIAMS May JANE WILLIAMS May

May CATHARINE WILLIAMS

May ELIZA WILLIAMS

May MATTHEW WILLIAMS JAMES WILLIAMS BYRLEY May

May WILLIAM STEELE MCINTYRE June 10 GEORGE CHAMBERS TEINER

June 25 ALEXANDER SHARP

June 25 JAMES FISHPAUGH

June 25 SAMUEL DUFFIELD WILLSON

July 1	MARTHA ANN LEUTY	July 28	DAVID McWHINNEY
July 1	JAMES LEUTY	July 28	WILLIAM MITCHELL
July 1	MARION LEUTY	Aug. 17	REBECCA FUNK
Aug. 5	ANN MARIA WICKERHAM	Aug. 31	AXIRA DELUY
Aug. 5	JOSEPH WICKERHAM	Sept. 15	RUHANNAH McIntyre
Aug. 12	PETER WICKERHAM	Sept. 15	EBENEZER BLACKWOOD
Aug. 12	ANN WICKERHAM	7.15	WILLIAMS
Aug. 12	ELEANOR CHARLESTON	Sept. 15	WILLIAM TAYLOR WILLIAMS
	RALSTON	Sept. 15	JOHN STEELE WILLIAMS
Sept. 23	Joseph Caldwell Cross	Sept. 15	HADASSON NEELY GRAHAM
Nov. 18	SARAH PLATTER JOHNSTON	Sept. 15	JAMES SMITH CROSS
Nov. 18	Ambrose Johnston	Nov. 2	JOHN WALLACE CAVIN
Nov. 18	CATHARINE FUNK (old lady)	Dec. 7	JAMES TEENER
Nov. 18	MICHAEL FUNK	1835	
Nov. 18	REZIN FUNK (two adult sons	1035	
	of the above)	Jan. 18	PETER NOAH WICKERHAM
Dec. 2	MARY ELSY	Jan. 18	SARAH WICKERHAM
Dec. 9	AMANDA M'CLEERY	Mar. 8	MARGARET GRANVILLE
1000	a silventine and a second		MONTGOMERY
1833		June 21	PHEBE JANE PATTON
Jan. 27	JESSE FUNK	June 21	ELIZABETH ALLEN RALSTON
Jan. 27	DAVID FUNK	July 26	RACHAEL SHARPE
Apr. 14	JAMES ALLEN CAVIN	July 26	HUGH PATTERSON
. Apr. 21	RHODA MONTGOMERY BLACK	July 26	JAMES HERVEY McDONALD
May 20	JOHN PATTON	July 26 July 26	ISAAC FISHPAW
May 20	ROBERT GLASGOW PATTON	July 26	NANCY MARIA WILLSON
May 20	MARGARET ELEANOR PATTON	Aug. 24	JAMES MITCHELL
May 20	LUISA RACHEL GRAHAM	Aug. 24	JAMES RENWICK JOHNSTON,
Oct. 20	GILLESPIE BLACKWOOD	rag1	son of Rev. J. B. Johnston
Oct. 20	THOMPSON	Aug. 24	PRISCILLA WILLIAMSON
Oct. 20	MARY McIntyre	.rug. 21	THISCHILL WILLIAMSON
	MARI MCINITRE	1836	The state of the s
1834		Apr. 17	DAVID [illegible] JOHNSTON
Feb. 9	Donner William Director	June 12	JOHN ELSY
	ROBERT WALLACE RALSTON	June 20	JAMES LINN MCCLEERY
Mar. 30	JOHN ALEXANDER WILLSON	June 20	Wesley Holmes
Mar. 30	CHARLES PATTERSON	July 17	DAVID STEELE MCINTIRE
Mar. 30	LUCRITIA MCCLEERY	July 24	JOHN BYRLEY
Apr. 13		July 24	JANE ELIZABETH WILLIAMS
May 25	DANIEL REID, Xenia	Aug. 15	ROBERT RENWICK GRAHAM
June 25	JNO. WILLSON MITCHELL,	Aug. 13	
-	Xenia	A 15	[sic]
June 22	JAMES McCullang Glasgow	Aug. 15	DAMARIS PATTON
	ROBERT HOOD	Aug. 15	RHODA NEELY MONTGOMERY
July 13	SAMUEL DONNELLY	Sept. 25	JOHN PATTERSON (Walnut)
- Campus	McClurken	Oct. 3	— Duncan & three others
July 20	MARY ELLIOT		(Millar's Runn, Penna)
July 20	NANCY ELLIOT	Nov. 6	NANCY CAVIN
July 20	MELINDA TEMPLE	Nov. 13	MARTHA ANN PATTON
July 20	TABITHA EDGAR	1837	
July 20	MARTHA LITTLE	Wall State	The state of the s
July 20	JANE LITTLE	Jan. 15	WILLIAM PRESTON WILLIAMS
July 20	AGNES CATHCART	Mar. 5	SARAH JANE STEVENSON
July 20	MARY EDGAR	May 28	JOSEPH DAVIS
July 20	ROBERT SINCLAIR EDGAR	May 28	DAVID STEELE THOMPSON
July 28	JAMES HUNTER	May 28	SAMPSON TEENER
July 28	WILLIAM SKELLY	June 11	DANIEL SHARPE
July 28	WILLIAM THEOPHILUS JONES	June 11	MORDECAI McDonald

IAGAZINE	DAUGHTER	RS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION	MAGAZINE	[ 693 ]
		MARTHA JANE PATTERSON NANCY JULINE MCINTYRE	May 10	MARTHA MARILLA McMillian (B. Wood)
7177	Aug. 27	Hosea Tong	Aug. 2	DAVID STEELE RALSTON
HALLIN STREET		ELIZA JANE FISHPAW		(Brush Creek)
15 (2615)		SAMUEL ANSLEY DELAY	Sept. 27	JOSEPH FUNK (Paint Creek)
D	Dec. 17	NANCY ANN RALSTON	Sept. 2/	HOSEA FUNK (Paint Creek)
LIAMS	1838		Oct. 18	DAVID MITCHEL (Xenia) JOSEPH CARGIL GRAHAM
rs .	Apr. 1	FRANCES ANN MONTGOMERY		and make a superior
AHAM		HANNAH ADALINE BURNS	1841	
7		JAMES McCLUNG WILLIAMS	T 24	SARAH JANE MCKINLEY
1		JAMES DAVIS, Adult		LEAH HUNTER JOHNSTON
INDIANA.	Aug. 11	PETER DAVIS, Adult		ROBERT LUSK ELLIOT
TAY THE		WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Adult		WILLIAM CROSS DUFFEY
		SALINA JANE GLASGOW	May 2	
HAM		AMANDA STEELE GRAHAM	May 2	MATTHEW WILLIAMS
100000	Aug. 13	JULIA ANN MONTGOMERY	1842	The state of the s
2		MARGARET ANN WILLIAMS	1042	
u Jold	Sept. 2	MARY LOUISA HOLMES (Walnut)	Apr. 11	KEZIAH ANGELINE CUNNING- HAM
LSTON	Nov. 4	THOMAS STEELE PATTON	May 28	DAVID STEELE RAINEY
June 12	Nov. 11	ROBERT FRANCIS SMITH	July 3	MARY ELIZABETH PENNINGTON
		ANDREW STEELE MILLIGAN	July 3	JOHN CALVIN PENNINGTON
ONALD			Sept. 11	SARAH FUNK (Paint Creek)
	1839		Sept. 18	SARAH SHARPE (Walnut C'k)
ON	Mar 3	JAMES PATTERSON	al a see	WILLIAM ANDREW MCKINLEY
DCIE I		WILLIAM EDWARD CAVIN		WILLIAM CHALETON RALSTON
HNSTON,		ROBERT ANDREW JOHNSTON	Dec. 25	EUPHEMIA JANE ACHESON
ohnston	Apr. —	ROBERT MADISON STEVENSON	Dec. 25	JAMES JOSEPH ACHESON
N		JAMES DUFFEY McManes		WILLIAM GEORGE KELLY
Thinbli		JOSEPH TEINER		DAVID STEELE KELLY
MAN ALL MAN		GEORGE WILLSON WRIGHT		MARY JANE KELLY
STON		MARY CAROLINE BURNS		(All N. York)
		JOSEPH GLASGOW RALSTON	1843	
RY	June 16	THOMAS RAMSEY DUFFEY	1043	Oct I.A. Naccial Clients
TIRE	Aug. 12	REBECCA KEELER	Feb. 26	ELIZABETH McCLUNG
TRE	Aug. 12	JAMES BROWN WILLSON, Beech		WILLIAMS (B. Creek)
LIAMS		Woods, Ohio	Mar. —	ABRAHAM PLUMMER (B. Creek)
GRAHAM	Aug. 12	SARAH JANE WILLSON, Beech		JEMIMA PLUMMER (B. Creek)
CRAHAM	1000	Woods, Ohio		JOHN PLUMMER (B. Creek)
A STATE OF THE STA	Aug. 12	THOMAS WILLSON, Beech		LEVI PLUMMER (B. Creek)
GOMERY		Woods, Ohio	Mar. —	JAMES WRIGHT PLUMMER (B.
dnut)	1040			Creek)
e others	1840	MARKET PROPERTY AND AND ADDRESS AND ADDRES	Mar. —	MARY RICHISON PLUMMER (B.
nna)		JANE GLADSTONE (Paint Creek)	Minch	Creek)
W. W.		MARIA LUISA STEELE (Xenia)	Mar. —	MARTHA ANN PLUMMER (B.
4	Apr. 19	WILLIAM HENRY DAVIS, B. Creek	Apr. 2	Creek) RACHAEL REBECCA MITCHELL
and realized	May 3	Isaiah Reid Lusk	Same / Fr	(Xenia)
- T	May 3	MARY ANN REID	May 14	JAMES REID MILLIGAN (B.
ILLIAMS	May 3	GEORGE MANTIN TIPPIN	Destroction	Creek)
ON		JOHN LONDON TIPPIN	June 4	MARQUIS ARGYLE GRAHAM (B.
W. 4540	May 3	ISAIAH SAMPSON TIPPIN	JULY MARKET	Creek)
PSON	May 3	WILLIAM GIBSON REID	July 23	ELIZABETH ANN DUFFEY (B.
Mary Name of the last	May 3	Isaiah Reid	WHEN ST	Creek)
dati W		SAMUEL REID	Aug. 20	JAMES HERVEY ELLIOT (B.
D		(All Walnut Ridge)	17	Creek)

[ 694 ]	DAUGHTER	S OF THE	AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
1844		1847	
July 28	ADELLA MARGARET HILL (Greenfield, Harrison Co.,	Jan. 24	DAVID RENWICK HEMPHILL, (Brushcreek)
100	0.)	Feb. 4	MONTGOMERY GRAHAM MILLI-
Aug. 12	ELIZABETH McELROY		GAN (Brushcreek)
Nov. 4	NANCY WRIGHT AIKIN	Mar. 7	SAMUEL JOHN MCKINLEY
Nov. 4 Nov. 4	ELIZA STEELE MITCHELL	June 21	(Brushcreek)
Nov. 4 Nov. 4	NANCY JANE MITCHELL THOMAS ELSY FRENCH	June 21	WILLIAM STEELE FULTON (son of James, Logan Co., O.)
Nov. 4	MELINDA FRENCH	Sont 6	JAMES RENWICK McElroy
Nov. 4	MARGARET FRENCH	Sept. 0	(Mercer, Pa.)
Nov. 4	RUTH MITCHELL	Sept. 26	WILLIAM HENRY FULTON
	All Logan Co., Ohio		Logan Co.
Nov. 17	EZRA FUNK (Paint Creek Ross County)	Oct. 6	~ ~ ~
Dec. 8	WILLIAM STEELE WILLIAMS (Brushcreek)	Oct. 6	MARTHA ISABEL SHIELDS Logan Co.
1845		Oct. 31	
1043		Nov. 14	
June 2	MARGARET CATHARINE McKinley	1848	(B. Creek)
June 2	WILLIAM GIBSON MILLIGAN		
June 2	JOHN CARROLSTADT GRAHAM	May 28	NANCY IRWIN (adult)
July 13	THOMAS HOLMES HEMPHILL	May 28 May 28	JOHN FRENCH MITCHELL MARGARET SPEAR MITCHELL
*	(B. Creek)	May 28	All Logan County
July 13	MARY JANE HEMPHILL (B. Creek)	June 11	SUSANNA MARY GRAHAM
1000	JOHN DOBSON HEMPHILL (B.	June 25	(Brush Creek) JAMES PUTNAM STEELE (B.
CV 97.27	Creek)	June 25	Creek)
	WILLIAM STEELE HEMPHILL (B. Creek)	July 23	CAROLINE LOWTHER WILLIAMS
- 1510	MARGARET ELIZABETH HEMP-	NAMES OF STREET	(B. Creek)
	HILL (B. Creek)	July 30	STEPHEN FRENCH (B. Creek)
Sept. 14	- Holmes (Walnut)	Oct. 15	— Sharpe (Walnut)
Oct. 12	NANCY CARGILL McCroy	1849	and a some Harangards on made
	(Freeport)	Apr. 22	CHARLES GAILEY McKINLEY
1846		Apr. 22	(Brushcreek)
	Secretary Control of the self	Sept. 23	HANNAH MARGARET AKIN
Jan. 11	ROBERT ANDREW MITCHEL	Sept. 23	DAVID ALEXANDER SHIELDS
T- 25	(Xenia) ANNA JANE ELLIOT (Brush-	Sept. 23	- French (All Logan County)
Jan. 25	creek)	1850	
June 7	MARY ELLEN MITCHELL	120	ELIZABETH STEELE
12170	Logan Co., O.	Sept. 8	
June 7	JEMIMA YOUNG, Logan Co. O.	Sept. 8	ELLEN JANE STEVENSON
Aug. 9	ISABELLA MARIA LUSK, Wal-	0 . 00	Both Brushcreek
ALDERSON LL	nut Ridge, Ind.	Sept. 29	JAMES FINLEY MITCHELL
Aug. 9	DAVID STEELE LUSK, Walnut	Sept. 29 Sept. 29	MARTHA MITCHELL MARY SCOTT
Sept. 27	Ridge, Ind.  JAMES RITCHEY PENNINGTON,	Берг. 29	All Logan County
W. Marin	Kingston, Ross Co., O.	1851	the Just Lorent could
Nov. 1	MATTHEW MITCHEL FRENCH,		THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE
ALL THE	Logan Co., O.	July 13	ALPHAGE MELANCTHON
Nov. 1	WILLIAM GRAHAM FRENCH,	Aug. 17	MITCHELL (B. Creek)
Nov. 1	Logan Co., O. John Akin, Logan Co., O.	Aug. 17	NANCY JANE AKIN (Logan Co., O.)
7404. 1	Tolin Anin, Logan Co., C.		00., 0.)

695 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE AGAZINE SAMUEL WILLSON (Logan Co., Nov. 16 SARAH MARY HOLMES Aug. 17 Nov. 16 WILLIAM GALBRAITH HOLMES 0.) JOHN RENWICK HAMILTON Nov. 16 JANE REBECCA LITTLE Aug. 24 MPHILL, Nov. 16 JOSEPH LITTLE (Logan Co., O.) MILLI-Aug. 31 MICHAEL FUNK (Xenia) Nov. 16 MINERVA LITTLE All Hill Prairie, Ill. 1852 Dec. 20 JOHN MATTHEW MCKINLEY EY Brush Creek Feb. 15 WILLIAM ANDREW STEVENSON on (son (Brushcreek) 1858 ., 0.) Oct. 3 SARAH SCOTT ROY May 2 JOSEPH BOGS TORRENCE Oct. THOMAS HENRY HAMILTON Brush Creek Logan Co., O. ON JOSEPH ROBERT SHIELDS Oct. 10 DAVID SHARPE (Fairfield, O.) Aug. 22 Brush creek 1853 LDS 1859 Mar. 27 WILLIAM MA- TORRENCE LDS Brushcreek Mar. 14 MARTHA ELIZABETH Oct. 22 JAMES WYLJE MITCHELL SHALL (Hill Prairie, Illinois) ek) Oct. 22 Oct. 22 ROBERT GEORGE MITCHELL HEL MARTHA FUNK 1860 Oct. 22 HANNAH JANE AKIN MARY ELLIS PEOPLES (Rev. May 27 All Logan Co. J. J. Peoples) Hill Prairie, Ill. Oct. 30 MARTHA ELLEN JOHNSTON July 1 ARMOUR ALEXANDER MCHAT-Brushcreek LL TAN CAMPBELL CHELL 1854 Oct. 28 SARAH FRANCES MCKINLEY (Brushcreek) WILLIAM LUCAS STEELE Aug. 20 IAM Brushcreek 1861 REBECCA JANE MILLIGAN Aug. 20 ELE (B. Jan. 13 ELLERA WILLSON, Hill Prairie Brushcreek Mar. 24 DAVID STEEL TWEED, Hill Oct. 21 REBECCA JANE IRWIN ILLIAMS Prairie Logan Co., O. Oct. 23 ELIZA SCOTT, Logan Co., O. Apr. 14 HUGH REED, Hill Prairie Creek) May 27 MARGARET ELLEN HEMPHILL Nov. 5 NANCY JANE TORRENCE (Brush creek) B. Creek Dec. 17 NANCY ELIZABETH SHIELDS May 27 ANNA BELL SHARPE (Brush B. Creek creek) KINLEY May 31 MARY LOUZELLA SHIELDS 1855 (Brush creek) KIN Sept. 17 DANIEL CHESNUT, Logan Co., ITELDS 1862 County) MARY ANN LITTLE (Hill Mar. 9 1856 Prairie) Oct. 26 MARY ANN HADASSA MILLI-May 26 SUSANNAH JANE PEOPLES GAN, B. Creek May 26 MARGARET JANE ROBY EVENSON FRANCES BELLE TORRENCE May 26 MARIA ELIZABETH TORRENCE ON Oct. 26 (All Loran Co., O.) B. Creek June 9 Nov. 23 JOSEPH RENWICK SHAW DAVID THOMAS FULTON ELL Scioto B. Creek June 9 CHARLES OSCAR SHARPE Nov. 23 MARTHA ELEANOR LYNN 1857 NANCY JANE TWEED Dec. 21 (Both Hill Prairie) Nov. 16 THOMAS HUGH WILSON, WILLIAM JOHN TWEED Nov. 16 1863 SARAH HAGUE MARSHALL Nov. 16 Nov. 16 JOHN ELDER HOLMES May 25 JOHN CATHCART PEOPLES (Logan Hill. Prairie Nov. 16 James Davidson Holmes

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[ 050 ]	DAUGHTER	S OF THE	AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
1864		Sept. 24	ORA ELI HARTZELL
Mar. 13	MARTHA ELIZABETH MAR- SHALL	Consider	(North Union, Butler Co., Pa.)
Apr. 4	DAVID STEELE AKIN, Logan Co., O.	1878	
July 10	MARY MOUNTAIN REID, Lon- don, England	Aug. 11	KATIE FLORENCE GRIEVES Philadelphia, Pa.
July 10	JAMES REID, London, England	1879	
Dec. 4	MARY JANE GREGG	Apr. 20	JAMES RENWICK WITHROW
Dec. 4 Dec. 4	JANE REBECCA LYNN SARAH ELIZABETH REID	-	Philadelphia, Pa.
	(All Hill Prairie)	Aug. 17 Aug. 17	MARTIN ZWINGLE AIKEN ELIZABETH CATHERINE GREGG
1865		C-mt 14	(Both Sparta, Ill.)
June 11 June 11	ALBERTUS STEWART FULTON MARY ELIZABETH SHARPE	Sept. 14	EVA BLANCH SHARPE (Tranquillity, Ohio)
12/3/	(Both Brushcreek)	1881	
July 23	MARY WYLIE TWEED, Hill Prairie	Feb. 24	Anna Mary Withrow, Philadelphia
Nov. 19	HUGH FREDERICK MARSHALL Hill Prairie	May 30	DELORIMER MERCER (REN- FREW) North Union, Butler
1866 June 24	JOHN STEELE DONALDSON	*	Co., Pa.
July 1	Philadelphia, Pa. Amanda Letitia Shields	July 11	Anna Irene Aikin, Lively Prairie, Illinois
July 1	Logan Co., O.	July 11	JACOB CHEEK, Lively Prairie, Illinois
1868		Sept. 26	NETTIE CRAWFORD GRIEVES (Philadelphia)
May 24	CHARLES THOMAS McKINLEY Logan Co., Ohio		(Finadeipma)
	SARAH FLORENCE SHARPE		
June 14	DAVID STEELE HEMPHILL Brushcreek, Ohio		VID LUSK HARTZEL Brownsdale Butler Co. Penn.
1869		The las	st child baptised by Rev. David
The same	ULRIC SWINGLE SHARPE Brushcreek, Ohio	one year	onday after the last communion by him, and in his 82 year about before he died which was on
1870	Doub ingky	the 29th	of June 1887.
Apr. 3	JANE PEOPLES (Phila)	6) 113	MARRIAGES
1872		Mathew	H. Cavin & Sarah C. McIntyre.
May 13	MARY PEOPLES (Phila)		eek. March 15, 1832.
1873			Williams & Polly F. Glasgow.
Oct. —	ROBERT HAMILTON SHARPE (Brushcreek, Ohio)	Joseph	eek. Sep. 27, 1832. T. Montgomery & Hadassa D. Brush Creek. Nov. 13, 1833.
1875			A. Burns & Salina S. Glasgow.
July 25	JAMES MATHEW RICHARD HEMPHILL (Brushcreek, Ohio)	Robert Brush Cre	eek. Sep. 3, 1834. Williams & Eleanor Montgomery. eek. May 28, 1835.
1877	Lapa, Cit, et		Burns Jun. & Mary Milligan. eek. Decr. 22, 1836.
Sept. 2	CLARA JANE EDGAR (Sharon, Iowa)		Burns & Jane Milligan. Brush any 31, 1837.

AGAZINE

er Co.,

EVES

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EN GREGG

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McIntyre.

Glasgow.

dassa D. 13, 1833. Glasgow.

ntgomery.

Milligan.

n. Brush

Rev. John Wallace & Eliza Jane Wylie. Jonathan's Creek. June 8, 1837.

Andrew McManes & Eliza Duffey. Brush Creek. Octo. 10, 1837.

Samuel Smith & Lavina Duffey. Brush Creek. Octo. 10, 1837.

John M. Wright & Esther Jenkins. Brush Creek. Octo. 12, 1837.

Samuel Glasgow & Hadassa J. Patton (by Rev. R. Wallace). Brush Creek. Octo. 10, 1837.

Samuel Milligan & Hannah Burns. Brush Creek. Nov. 28, 1837.

Mathew Stevenson & Susana H. Glasgow. Brush Creek, Mar. 15, 1838.

Nathaniel C. Patton & Margaret Glasgow. Brush Creek. June 14, 1838.

John Patterson & Elizabeth M. Neil. Brush Creek. June 14, 1838.

Peter Davis & Grizzel M. Wickerham. Brush Creek. Dec. 11, 1838.

Alexander Cavin & Eliza Montgomery. Brush Creek. Mar. 28, 1839.

Samuel Hane & Hydara Montgomery.

Brush Creek. Sep. 3, 1839. James Wallace (Probationer) & Sarah

Wright. Brush Creek. Feb. 4, 1840.

John McKinley & Mary J. Montgomery. Brush Creek. Feb. 6, 1840.

Glasgow Findlay & Esther Milligan. Brush Creek. Feb. 20, 1840.

James Williams & Mary M. Williams. Brush Creek. Ap. 20, 1840.

Samuel Elliot & Eliza Williams. Brush Creek. Ap. 21, 1840.

William Bartley Glasgow & Marion H. McIntire. Brush Creek. May 14, 1840.

Archibald McCullough & Sarah Elliot. Brush Creek. January 1, 1841.

John Milligan & Nancy Ann Graham. Brush Creek. January 13, 1842.

John Wicherham & Eleanor Ann Ralston. Brush Creek. February 19, 1846.

William L. Steele & Anna Johnston. Brush Creek. Oct. 15, 1846.

Dr. Thomas Adams & Martha Jane Steele (Xenia). Dec. 23, 1846.

Alexander M. Wright & Rebecca B. Smith. B. Creek. Dec. 31, 1846.

Robert P. McClure & Margaret H. Glasgow. May 27, 1846.

Roswell J. Howard & Margaret Steele (Xenia). May 2, 1848.

James Wyley Torrence & Sarah McKinley (Brush Creek). May 22, 1861.

Matthew Williams & Fanny Jane Hamilton. B. Creek. October 23, 1851.

John C. Jones & Salina Cowser. B. Creek. October 23, 1851.

James R. Johnston & Mary Jane Hemphill. B. Creek. Feb. 5, 1852.

James H. Montgomery & Rhoda G. Graham. B. Creek. Nov. 18, 1852.

James Akin & Catharine McKinley. B. Creek. Dec. 1, 1854.

Daniel Sharpe, Sen. & Agness Duffey. B. Creek. Aug. 9, 1855.

Rev. James Johnston Peoples & Margaret Lusk. Ind. Oct. 11, 1855.

David McKinely & Mary J. Johnston. Brush Creek. Nov. 12, 1856.

John Davis & Elizabeth Sharpe. Brush Creek. Nov. 18, 1856.

Rev. James J. Peoples & Ellen Cathcart (Hill Prairie, Ill.). Mar. 15, 1859.

Dr. Matthew Henry Linn & Mary Reed (Hill Prairie, Ill.). Dec. 13, 1859.

James S. Cross & Firza Shaw (Blue Creek, Adams Co., Ohio). Nov. 5, 1860.

Thomas Findlay & Jane Tweed (Hill Prairie) Ill. Sep. 19, 1861.

Hugh Tweed & Jannet D. Faulds. (Hill Prairie). Oct. 15, 1861.

George W. Marsh & Anna Steele (Hill Prairie). January 8, 1862.

John Johnston Aikin & Miss Margaret Elizabeth Hemphill (B. Creek). June 2,

Daniel Gregg & Jane Faulds (Hill Prairie) Ill. Nov. 6, 1862.

William Reid & Jane A. Marshall (Hill Prairie) Ill. Feb. 19, 1863.

James H. Marshall & Matilda Reid (Hill Prairie) Ill. Feb. 19, 1862.

William A. McKelvey & Mary A. Wilson. (Hill Prairie) Ill. Aug. 29, 1866.

Robert Alexander & Mrs. Catherine Crawford. Phil'. [No date, but apparently in 1866.]

David Peoples & Mary Ann Morrison. Phil'. February 23, 1869.

Abraham Mulholland & Mary Culbert McPherson. Phil'. Jany 23, 1871.

Hugh McIlroy & Eliza McMullin. Phil\*. Jany 23, 1871.

John Burgin & Eliza Freeman. Phil<sup>a</sup>. June 20, 1869.

John M. Quigg & Mary Hartin. Phil<sup>a</sup>. July 3, 1872.

William J. H. Grieves & Jeannette Crawford. Phil. Dec. 28, 1876.

Andrew Gordon & Mary Christie. Phil\*. July 17, 1878.

William H. Smith & Mary A. Smith. Phil\*. Feb. 13, 1879.

Rev. Charles Clyde of Philadelphia, Pa. and Miss Sarah Isabel Purvis, Butler Co., Pa. June 3d 1884.

# MEMBERS ADMITTED TO COMMUNION

(In Brush C. Congregation.)

## 1831

Oct 13th: Mathew Cavin (Brushcreek); Oct. 15: Salina S. Glasgow (Brushcreek).

### 1832

May 3: James Williams, Sr., Catharine Williams, Sr., John Byrley, Anna Byrley, John McIntyre, Margaret McIntyre, James Williams, Jr., Jame Williams, Catharine Williams, Jr. Aug. 4: Jacob Wickerham, Peter Wickerham, Robert Steele McIntyre, John Milligan, Alexander Cavin, James Copeland, Elizabeth Copeland, Mary Copeland, Anna Johnston, Anna Johnston.

## 1833

May 18: Esther Milligan, Hannah Wickerham, Nancy McCarahan, Lavina Duffey, Melinda Patton, John Thompson, Thomas Johnston, Joseph Thompson Montgomery, Martin Lenkins, Chambers Copeland.

### 1834

July 12: Rebecca Donnelly (Illinois). July 15: Margaret Little, Mary Elliot, Nancy Elliot. July 24: Margaret Nichols (Illinois), Rachael Haliday, James Kell. Sep. 13: James Williams (Brush Creek), Robert Williams, Margaret Williams, Andrew Burns, Jr., Robert Burns, Hannah Burns, James McIntyre.

## 1835

Sep. 26: Joseph Patton, Eleanor Williams, Joseph Thompson, Junr., —— Milligan.

#### 1836

June 18: John Elsy, John French, Jane McDonald, Lila Ann Millar, David French (all Walnut Congregation). Aug. 6: James Stevenson, Margaret Stevenson (both on certificate (B. Creek). Aug. 13: Barbary Davis, William Bartley Glasgow, Samuel Milligan.

#### 1837

Oct. 14: Samuel S. Glasgow, Hadassa J. Glasgow, Samuel Smith, Andrew McManes, Eliza McManes, William Thompson, John M. McIntire, Marion McIntire, Samuel Elliot, Mary Burns, Jane Burns, Grizzel Wickerham, Sarah Copeland, Alexander Stevenson, John McKinley, Susannah Glasgow, Eliza Williams.

## 1838

Aug. 7: Charles Cavin, Grizzel Milligan.
Aug. 11: James Duffey, Jane Duffey wife
of Mich'., William Madison Glasgow, Peter
Davis, James Davis (twins), William
Chambers, Mary (Polly) Montgomery,
Mary Stevenson (wife of Alex), Mary Ann
McCague, Nathaniel Cyrus Paton, Margaret Patton, Ann Milligan.

### 1850

Sept: Matthew Stevenson (returned from O. L. Synod), Hadassa Stevenson, Sarah Couser, Ellen Couser.

## 1851

Oct. 18: Thomas Hemphill, Mary Ann Hemphill, Ann Elizabeth Mitchell (B. Creek).

## 1853

Ap. 30: William Steele (Winchester), Elizabeth Steele.

#### 1854

June 17: Luisa Graham, Martha Jane Graham, Hadassa Graham, Joseph Torrence.

### 1860

## HILL PRAIRIE CONGREGATION

April 25: Mrs. Martha Reed, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, Jane Faulds, Jane Marshall.

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(Members in Hill Prairie Congregation, Illinois recorded by Clerk of Session there.) Brush-creek congregation was disorganor Wil-

ch, Jane I French 6: James both on Barbary Samuel

adassa J. IcManes, on, John muel El-Grizzel lexander nah Glas-

Milligan.
ffey wife
ow, Peter
William
atgomery,
Mary Ann
a, Marga-

ned from on, Sarah

Iary Ann chell (B.

nchester),

rtha Jane eph Tor-

ON Mrs. Marane Mar-

gregation, on there.) disorganized in 1866 by Rev. J. F. Fulton's removal to Logan Co., Ohio leaving only a society, (w

to which were added by Session.

#### 1868

June 13. Caroline L. Williams, David Renwick Hemphill.

(Conclusion of record.)

# RECORDS OF THE REVEREND THADDEUS DOD

Contributed by Raymond M. Bell, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania.

### MARRIAGES

Thaddeus Dod was born at Mendham, N. J., 1741; ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1777; and died in Washington County, Pennsylvania 1793. From 1777 to 1779 he was located at Patterson's Creek, now West Virginia, near Cumberland, Maryland. From 1779 until his death he was located in Washington County, Maryland.

CANADY, John & Elizabeth Contryman, both of Washington Co., Md., 1 Dec. 1777. STAGG, John & Mary Brown, both of

Hampshire Co., Va., 1 Dec. 1777.

DOUTHET, Thomas & Eleanor Cooper, Hampshire Co., Va., 27 Jan. 1778.

LEE, Peter & Rebekah Taylor, Hampshire, 27 Jan. 1778.

DONNAGAN, Roger & Ann Dolan, 3 Mar.

1778.

MARTIN, John & Susanna Sworden, 4

Mar. 1778.
Russean (?), John & Jane Reave, 9 Mar.

JACKSON, William & Margaret Bearfall,

14 Mar. 1778.

TAVERNER, Ross & Aphia Ward, — Apr.

1778.
PRITCHARD, John & Rhoda Ward, — Apr.

GLASE, John & Elizabeth Heinsman, 24 Apr. 1778.

KITE, Samuel & Sophia Clamp, 30 May 1778.

McCarry, Edward & Elizabeth Miller,

30 May 1778.

KIRPOINT, Francis & Mary Countriman,

30 June 1778. McLane, Charles & Phebe Cary (widow), 12 July 1778.

BOGAIRT, John & Mary Johnson, 9 Sept.

HINS, John & Hannah Bryant (widow), 9 Sept. 1778.

NELSON, John & Rachel Richardson (widow), — Jan, 1779.

MILLER, John & Ruth Devore, 28 Jan. 1779.

Broome, John & Susanna Williamson, 28 Jan. 1779.

Sullivan, Daniel & Lacy Lovelace, 17 Feb. 1779.

HART, George & Anna Quirk, 24 Feb.

SAVER, Nicholas & — — — , 24 Feb. 1779.

CHENWORTH, Jonathan & Chloe Atchison. — Mar. 1779.

KNAP, John & Drusilla Dawson, — Mar. 1779.

ALLEN, David & Ivy Fox, — Mar. 1779. BUFFINGTON, William, Esq., & Mary Smith (widow), 1 Apr. 1779.

THOMPSON, Samuel & Mary Keating, — June 1779.

BEVER, Peter & Caty Conrad, — June 1779.

ATHERTON, Peter & Isabel Martin (widow), 6 July 1779.

FERGUSON, Samuel & Elizabeth Anderson, — Aug. 1779.

RANNALS, John & Sarah Royse, — Aug. 1779.

Marriages in Monongalia Co., Virginia— Now Washington Co., Pennsylvania

ARUNKALE, Jeremiah & Martha Viniard,

Ohio County, Va., 27 July 1779. McFarland, William & Hannah Kelsey, 20 Oct. 1779.

RANNALS, Thomas & Esla (?) Craft, — Nov. 1779.

Beane, Joseph & Phebe Reede, 3 Feb. 1780.

DICKERSON, Henry & Nancy Cullum, 7 Mar. 1780.

HATHAWAY, Abraham & Sarah Goble, 15 Mar. 1780.

SERJEANT, Richard & Jane Atkinson, 22 June 1780.

LEONARD, Caleb & Mary Riggs (widow), 9 July 1780.

DILLE, Caleb & Rebecca Martin, 6 Feb. 1780.

McVeaugh, Isaac & Mary Reede, 7 Feb. 1780.

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(On separate page.)

Brown, Paul & Mary Mills, Washington Co., 13 Jan. 1783.

Jan. 27 Wright, Job Mar. 14 Blackburn, Alexander Warton, Thomas Cruiklaw, John Thaddeus & Phebe Moses Daniel

Nov. 7 Dod, Cephas

June 18 Dod, Daniel Freeman

[700]		DAUGHTE	RS OF TH	E AMERICAN REVOLUTI	ON MAGA
MEE	K. Samuel & Jemima B	aedel, Wash-		Child	Paren
	Co., 4 June 1783.		Apr. 23	Cather, Mary	Thomas
	son, James & Martha	Reely, Wash-		Cather, Thomas	Thomas
	Co., 11 June 1783.	iteery, wash	May 10	McClannachan, Alex'r	James
Q	Daniel & —			McClannachan, Mary	James
	, Daniel & —	,		Sapp, Daniel Totten, Sarah	George Ezekiel
1783.	Year Party Landson Co.			Totten, William	Ezekiel
	BAPTISMS			Totten, James	Ezekiel
	W W V I	27.54		Totten, Eleanor	Ezekiel
	Mendham, New Jerse	y		Totten, Eleanor Tottel, Hannah	Ezekiel
1777	Child	Parent		Craycraft, Samuel	Samuel
Oct. 19	Thompson, Abel	David		Craycraft, William	Samuel
	Clark, Ann	Henry		Barnet, James Dewit, Mercy	Edward Rachel
	Patterson's Creek, Virgi	nia			Rachel
Nov. 11	Johnson, Samuel	Abraham		(father deceased)	
12	Blackburn, Margaret	1101411411		Clark, John	Stephen
1000	Blackburn, Sarah			Neal, Jacob	Jacob
	Collins, Andrew Fairly			Pray, William	Jacob
	Fairly, Jane			Johnson, Sarah & M.	ar-
	South Branch			garet Dawson, daus	of
12.5				William Johnson	* .
16	Long, Thomas			Decker, Catherine	John
	Lawson, Hannah			Johnson, Sophia	Okey
	Lawson, Margaret Read, Elizabeth			Monongalia County, no	
	Read, Jane			Washington Co., Penns	yl-
	Klass, Nancy Ann			vania	· nky
	Fort Pleasant		July 12	Cary, Ezra	Luther
	Children and an analysis and the			Earson, John Glaze, Mary Eve	John
Dec. 7	Hawk, Abraham	Henry		Glaze, Mary Eve	Connor
	Hawk, Susannah	Henry		Andros, Nicholas &	
	Rennock, Rachel	John Major		Elizabeth Toulon Mann	George
	Cade, Isaac Cade, Mary	Major		Taylor, Mary Johnson, Henry	Simon William
	Ashby, Sarah	William		Dod, Daniel	Lebbeus
	Timmons, Nimrod	Ann		Heasel, Isaac	Henry
		200-100		Hallaback, Abraham	Thomas
	(father absent)			McBride, Ruhannah	John
	Snider, Moses	Rudolphus	1779	part through a mile	
	Snider, Elizabeth Beaty, William Henry	Rudolphus	1119	Patterson's Creek	
	Van Meter, Joseph Nimro	George	Jan. 24	Clark, Sarah	Stephen
			Jan. 12	Dew, Peter	Samuel
	(Grandson of Henry Va Meter.)	n		Sinks, Jacob	Jacob
	Meter./		Feb. 21	Critchlaw, Ann	William
New C	Creek, on ye North Branch	of Potomac	Mar. —	Hallaback, John	Thomas
Dec. 25	Miller, Charles Saver	Michael	Apr. —	Simson, Abraham Wright, Rhoda	Stephen Deborah
Dec. 20		William		wright, ithou	Deboran
	Wilson, Silas Wilson, Richard	William			
	Johnson, Mary	John		Monongalia County	
	Sinks, Mary	Jacob	Apr. 18	Hunter, Thomas	Thomas
	Paugh, Sarah	John		Cary, Calvin Dod, Jeduthun	Luther
	Paugh, Nicholas	Johannes	Apr. 25	Dod, Jeduthun	Daniel
	Rebekah (a black)			Serjeant, John	Thomas
Tre Ship	(Presented by Elizabeth			Serjeant, John Phillips, Elizabeth Carle, Simon	Lewis
	Dawson.)	plant wall at		Creacraft, Martha	Edward Charles
	Rush, Mary	Lewis		& Ann	Charles
	Dawson, Elizabeth	Edward		Winlowe, Michael	Abrahan
	Miller, Susannah	Susanna		& Henry	Jana and an
1778	about day aparel a				
	Patterson's Creek			(On separate page.)	
	and boild of our				

Deborah Robert William AGAZINE

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naddeus & Phebe oses nniel 1782

July — Saunders, Stephen and all his children. Saunders, Elihu & wife and all his children. Linkon, Hannah, adult Axtell, Thomas, adult & his children.

1783

Jan. 1st Rebekah and James, chil-Sabbath dren of William McFarland.

Jan. 2nd Sarah Phillips, daughter of Sabbath
Sarah Phillips, widow, suppose of Lewis Phillips who was missing after the engagement near Sandusky.

— Hannah, wife of William

McFarland.

1785

Sarah, daughter of William McFarland.

(Conclusion of record.)

# BOOK REVIEWS

THE FISHER-STOMBAUGH FAMILIES, 1715-1949. Copyright 1950. By Florence Hepp Petersen. Clothbound, 409. Indexed. Price \$15.00.

In our limited space it is not possible to do justice to this book. A studied reading and re-reading of the entire text indicates that every care went into its preparation and that no expense was spared to make it a finished product. It treats of the descendants of George Fisher and his wife, Anna Maria Lahr (or Lehr), who came from Germany and settled in what is now Carroll County, Maryland, with records of many allied families. Among these are Stombaugh, Hepp, Hildebrand, Simon, Cramer, Hovis, Young, and Hornmaker. The documented text is supplemented by helpful charts, maps, and facsimiles of original records. Added to these are interesting photographs of persons, places, and gravestones, as well as coats-of-arms for the following families: Clark, Conrad, Fisher, Hepp, Hildebrand, and Stombaugh.

A Table of Contents, a key to the author's system of numbering and abbreviating, with a full-name index makes this volume usable with the least expenditure of time and effort.

One unusual feature is the historical

background which Mrs. Petersen has included. Some phases covered are Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Germans, Plantines and their Migration to America, Oath of Allegiance, Period of Colonial Transition, Maryland Germans, and the Westward Movement. These chapters are written in a scholarly manner and not only serve as an introduction to the genealogical text of this particular book, but will be interesting and instructive to anyone whose German ancestors came to Pennsylvania or Western Maryland.

This volume is handsomely bound in bright red with gold lettering and is set in large, clear type—a very perfect example of good lithographing. The edition is a limited one, but copies are still available through Mrs. Elmore Petersen, 854 Fifteenth Street, Boulder, Colorado.

Descendants of General Jonathan Clark of Jefferson County, Kentucky, 1750-1811. By John Frederick Dorman, III. Printed, pamphlet-bound, 52 pages. Price \$3.00.

This compilation will have a wider interest than most short genealogies, for Jonathan Clark was brother of the famous George Rogers Clark. Their parents, John and Ann (Rogers) Clark arriving in Kentucky in 1785 played an important part in the early development of that state, and many of their descendants have been prominently identified with the history of Kentucky from that year even to this day. This very young author has handled his subject admirably. Not only does his work cover the most comprehensive account of this branch of the family that has yet been published, giving full data on many families descended from Jonathan Clark and his wife, Sarah Hite, but it is replete with documentary references and helpful footnotes.

This publication is a reprint from *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, which in itself speaks for its quality and authenticity, and Mr. Dorman has amply met the usual high standards of this publication.

COPPAGE-COPPEDGE FAMILY BULLETIN. Vol. I, No. 1. Paper-bound pamphlet, 26 pages.

In the Magazine of January, 1948, we carried an account of the organization of

the Coppedge Family Association. This group has now established a publication devoted to Coppage-Coppedge and allied families. The first issue which appeared in January, 1950, carries data on early generations as well as current items of interest to descendants. There will be five issues a year, and subscription is included with the \$3.00 annual dues to the Association. Remittances may be made to Maxim Coppage, Box 166, Hale, Missouri.

# Queries

One query may be submitted at a time by any reader, with name and address. Please give all known data as to names, dates, marriages, and locations of family covered by query. Use typewriter, if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

H-'50. Cline-Jones-Colwell—William Edward Cline b. 1822 (where?) d. Boone Co., Iowa, 1909; m. (when and where) —— Jones. He had seven bros. and sisters; among them Norman, "Tice" and a sister, Nancy, who m. Matt Colwell. They lived in Jay Co., Indiana until ca. 1856 when they moved to Boone Co., Iowa. Family tradition says their father d. in Jay Co., Indiana at age of 105 yrs. leaving a 12 year old dau. Was he the William Cline, b. in New Jersey 1747, d. 1852 (age 105), who served in Rev. War from Maryland and applied for pension in 1851; m. (2) in 1828, Jane Wooten. Will appreciate information that will help establish D. A. R. line.—Mrs. Albert A. Cline, P. O. Box 43, Williston, North Dakota

H-'50. Bardin-Cook-McCully—James & Celia (——) Bardin had son, William, b. (where?) 2 Nov. 1785, who m. 7 Aug. 1806, Nancy, dau. of Jacob Cook. Their son, Henry Bardin, b. 9 Sept. 1816, Baptist minister, moved to Saltillo, Itawamba Co., Mississippi, with some of his brothers. He m. in Mississippi 29 Apr. 1866. Family moved to California after 1865. Would like information on all three of these lines.—Mrs. Eunice N. Fish, 1624 Phillips Lane, San Luis Obispo, California.

H-'50. Robinson—William Robinson, d. in Madison Co., Alabama 1820; will written 1819, probated Aoril 1820, names wife, Margaret and children: Elizabeth Lewis, Nelson, Marv, James, John D.—to two latter he left right to claim land sold to Littleberry Robinson, part being in Lee Co., Virginia and part in Claiborne Co., Tennessee. The son, James, was James Madison Robinson, who came to Mississippi, moving on to Texas in 1869. Am seeking Revolutionary service for William Robinson with all possible data on line.—Elizabeth Poe Burdine (Mrs. Ira P., Jr.), Amory, Mississippi.

H-'50. Lucas—Does anyone know name and location of burial place in Hardin, Hart or LaRue Counties, Kentucky of William Lucas, who is

buried with his 2nd wife, Catherine (——)
Darling and in same plot with Cornelius Lucas,
who d. 1829 and his wife, Sarah Phelps. Proof
is wanted that Cornelius was son of William
Lucas.—(Miss) Ada M. Scott, Monmouth, Illinois.

H-'50. Wallace—William and George Wallace, bros. came from Inverness, Scotland and Tyrone, Ireland, prior to Rev. War and settled in North Carolina (county?). William remained loyal to the Crown and while the Revolution was brewing he migrated to Canada, with wife, Elizabeth, his bro., George, and two slaves—Dinah and Lloyd; settling in Rawdon, Nova Scotia, while George went to New Brunswick. Would like any possible information, particularly surname and parents of Elizabeth, wife of William Wallace.—Mrs. E. Wallace, Box 415, Purcellville, Virginia.

H-'50. Lusk-Bailey—Samuel Lusk, b. 1774, enlisted from Wythe Co., (later Tazewell) Virginia, as private Capt. Robert Crockett, Col. John Preston's Regl., 1792; wounded on Kettle Creek. He m. in Tazewell Co., Virginia, 5 Jan. 1804, Sarah Bailey. They lived for a while in Lawrence Co., Kentucky then settled permanently in Greenup Co. In 1834 applied for a pension from that county for his Indian War service, which was rejected. Their dau., Martha (grandmother of the querist) told about her grandfather who "fought in the War for Independence." Would like proof of the father of Samuel Lusk with his Revolutionary service. Was he William Lusk mentioned on p. 861, "History of Southwest Virginia" as a Rev. soldier, or was he the Samuel Lusk whose application for pension in Greenup Co., Kentucky, 1818, was rejected. Any help will be appreciated.—Mrs. C. M. Sonne, Box 122, Williston, North Dakota.

H-'50. Brown—Wish data on the following Browns: (1) Mary, who m. a Tinkham, and Rebecca who m. a Snow—both daus. of Peter Brown of the "Mayflower." (2) Josiah Brown, b. 1756, d. 1849; m. Mary House; served in Rev. War in Washington's Bodyguard. (3) John Brown, Revolutionary chaplain, who m. Eunice Howe.—Mary Sheahan Sipes, 313 West Gay St., Warrensburg, Missouri.

H-'50. Price-Stinson-Cramer—Samuel Price b. 5 Aug. 1750, d. 20 Dec. 1827, bur. at Hubbard, Trumbull Co., Ohio; m. (1) 178 Mary Stinson, b. in 1750's; (2) Mary Hoover. Among children were: James, b. 7 Nov. 1783, and Archibald, b. 29 Nov. 1785, d. 15 Nov. 1848, m. 1807, Hannah, dau. of Capt. Frederick & Elizabeth (Willitt) Cramer. Samuel Price is listed as a Revolutionary soldier buried in Ohio. Would like proof of service. He moved to Ohio from Hone, Warren Co., N. J. Did he live at Danbury Connecticut during Rev. War? Who were the parents of Mary (Stinson) Price, was her father, James Stinson of Frederick Co., Virginia? Also wish ancestry of Hannah Cramer, with any Revolutionary service in the line.—Estell M. Emch (Mrs. W. E.), 2060 West William St., Decatur, Illinois.

H-50. Kimball-Salisbury-Smith-Kenney—Noah Kimball b. ca, 1785, m. Azubia Salisbury, who was b. prob. at Scituate, R. I., 21 May 1765, d. Pownal, Vermont 21 Aug 1843. They had

ius Lucas, ps. Proof f William h, Illinois.

e Wallace,
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in North
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cabeth, his
nd Lloyd;
ile George
parents of
—Mrs. E.
ia.

well) Vir-ekett, Col. on Kettle nia, 5 Jan. a while in ermanently a pension ar service, ha (grandher grandpendence." muel Lusk he William Southwest the Samuel n Greenup y help will Box 122,

e following kham, and s. of Peter iah Brown, ved in Rev. (3) John m. Eunice st Gay St.,

muel Price tt Hubbard, try Stinson, ng children rchibald, b. 07, Hannah, n (Willitt) evolutionary e proof of me, Warren Connecticut nts of Mary s Stinson of ancestry of larv service 7, E.), 2060

-Kenney a Salisbury, May 1765, They had 11 children. Wish parentage of Azubia Salisbury. Martin Kimball m. at Pownal, Vermont 1825, Lucena Smith, who was b. 9 Oct. 1803, d. Ionia Co., Michigan. Was she a dau. of Oliver & Anna (Bacon) Smith? Lucena Kimball m. 15 Apr. 1865, Alexander Kenney, who was b. prob. at Schenectady, Schenectady Co., N. Y., 25 Dec. 1841, d. at Keene, Ionia Co., Michigan 31 July 1879. Wish his ancestry. His father was prob. David Kenney; who was his mother?—Mrs. H. C. Benfer, 674 32nd Street, Richmond, California.

H-'50. Edwards-Stuart-Tipton-Littlepage—John E. Edwards b. in England, 1799, m. there (1) Melissa Stuart, and came to Coweta Co., Georgia. He m. (2) in Cleveland, Bradley Co., Tennessee, Elizabeth Tipton. Children: (2nd. mar.) C. C.; Samuel T.; Frank M.; Joe C.; Reuben; Emily; Martha Ann b. 29 July 1851, m. Thomas Andrew Littlepage, who was b. 12 Aug. 1844; Laura; Amanda. Will appreciate help on Edwards, Tipton and Littlepage lines, particularly Revolutionary service.—Fay Crowell Jackson (Mrs. R. C.), P. O. Box 482, Amarillo, Texas.

H-'50. Rowland—Robert Rowland of Fawn Twp., York Co., Pennsylvania wrote will 9 Jan. 1779, probated Apr. 1779, naming wife, Margaret (not 1st wife); children—Margaret, James, John, Matthew, Mary, Ann, Agnes and Isabelle; bro., William Rowland. Wish full names and information on both wives, with data on dau., Isabelle. —Edna C. DeBoos (Mrs. F. A.), 715 Monroe Blvd., Dearborn, Michigan.

H-'50. Turner—Benjamin Turner wrote will in Henry Co., Georgia, Feb. 1848, naming wife, Rebecca; sons—James I., John A., John C., George L., Benjamin; daus.—Eliza Turner, Patilla, Emily R. Knight, and Lucinda, Catherine & Susan Turner; also three grandsons, William B. Turner, Rufus and Henry Hudson. Who was his wife, Rebecca? Wish her ancestry and that of Benjamin Turner.—Mrs. Herbert Alexander, 1253 Brentwood, Corpus Christi, Texas.

H-'50. Bridges-Baldwin-Bricelen—James Bridges left will in Barren Co., Kentucky, 1803. His dau., Susannah, m. in 1806, Isaac Baldwin (in some records Baldin) and moved to Gallatin Co., Illinois. They had son, Blanton, also Pamelia, b. Gallatin Co., 1809, who m. Milo Bricelen. Wanted, ancestry of Isaac Baldwin—his father may have been William; also parents of Milo Bricelen.—Mary P. Fletcher, 521 Cumberland Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

H-'50. Powers-Lanham-Amrine—Wanted information on the Lanham family. Walter & Elizabeth (——) Powers had dau., Mary Lanham, who m. in 1805, Henry Amrine of Bedford Co., Pennsylvania and moved to St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, then to Union Co., Ohio. The Powers family were supposed to have lived in Richmond, Virginia.—Mrs. E. H. Bonham, Route 1, Kenton Road, Marysville, Ohio.

H-'50. Laury-Gottehalk-Green—Michael & Barbara (Gottchalk) Laury had son, John, b. at Philadelphia (date needed). Family later moved

to Fell's Creek Northampton Co., Pennsylvania. Father and sons served in Revolutionary War; all in Battle of Monmouth, 28 June 1778, where Michael Laury was killed. The son, Godfrey, is bur. in cemetery at Unionville Cemetery; is John also bur. there? Whom did John Laury (also recorded as Lowry) marry? Their son, John, m. in Easton, Northampton Co., 15 Nov. 1817, Elizabeth Green. Were there other children? Will appreciate any help on this Laury-Lowry family.—(Miss) Esther B. Balliet, 704 Magnolia Street, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

H-'50. Worland—William Jeremy collected head rights in Lower Norfolk Co., Virginia, 1664, on John Worland. What became of him? Wish proof that he was, or was not, the same John Worland in Charles Co., Maryland ca. 1666, but who said when claiming land in 1670 that he "transported himself" into the Province in 1662.—Olive Lewis, 204 North Elmwood Street, Peoria 5, Illinois.

H-'50. Mercereau-Van Pelt-Layton — John Mercereau, b. Staten Island, N. Y., 2 Mar. 1732, d. Union (Broome County?), N. Y. 21 Feb. 1820; m. (2) Barbara Van Pelt, who was b. 19 Oct. 1752, d. 10 Mar. 1847. Their son, Peter, b. Staten Island, 31 Aug. 1779, d. 10 Dec. 1855; m. ca. 1801, Sarah Layton, who was b. 1 May 1781, d. 4 Sept. 1859. Wanted, data on parents of Barbara Van Pelt and Sarah Layton.—Mrs. R. R. Linney, 5305 North Walker, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

H-'50. Boswell-Elliott-Botts—Joseph Colgate Boswell m. ca. 17 Jan. 1753, Elizabeth Elliott of Amelia Co., Virginia. Children: William Colgate, who m. Mary Hamlin of Lunenburg Co., Va.; John Iverson, b. Gloucester Co., Va. 5 Apr. 1761, m. (1) Mary Coleman, (2) Barbara Walker; Ermine, b. 28 Mar. 1759, d. 4 May 1821, m. Frances De Graffenried, who was b. 1747, d. 24 Feb. 1815; Clarissa, who m. (1) Richard Lamb, (2) William Whitehead; Nancy, who m. John Botts. He is said to have died ca. 1794. Would like full data on John Botts, Joseph Colgate Boswell and Elizabeth Elliott, with ancestry.—Josephine Botts Granducci (Mrs. J. S.), 2740 Indian View Avenue, Cincinnati 27, Ohio.

H-'50. Burress-Chamblee—Joshua Burress b. in Virginia (where?) in 1724; was in Anson Co., N. C. from 1779 until after the 1790 Census. By 1796 he was in Anderson Co., S. C., and there in 1804. His wife was Sarah Chamblee. Would like ancestry of both, with any Revolutionary service. Was Joshua related to Solomon Burris and Thomas Burris, Rev. soldiers?—Mrs. Lillie B. Williams, 619 North Pine Street, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

H-'50. Owen-Man-Russ—Moses Owen, b. 7 July 1688, m. 4 Feb. 1713, Hannah Man. Their son, Eleazer, b. 24 Jan. 1721, m. at Ashford, Connecticut 20 Feb. 1744, Jerusha Russ, who d. 1791. Am seeking parents of Hannah Man and Jerusha Russ.—Carrie B. Calman, South Main Street, Sherburne, N. Y. H-'50. Colver-Burr-Cronkrite—Solomon Colver m. in Connecticut 1781, Lodaima Burr; both d. in Ohio. How was he related to Rachel Colver b. ca. 1805, who m. in Ohio ca. 1825, Lyman Cronkrite; later lived in Illinois, Louisiana and Texas. Her mother was named Rachel. They had son, Lewellyn Cronkrite.—Mrs. A. B. Cronkrite, 1560 Polk Street, Napa, California.

H-'50. Burks-Chadd-Waggener—Allen Junior Burks b. Mercer Co., Kentucky 10 June 1814, m. (1) Elizabeth Chadd who was b. 19 May 1819, d. 13 Oct. 1855; (2) 15 May 1856, Mary Smith Waggener, Who was b. Clark Co., Kentucky 6 Sept. 1833, d. 22 May 1902. Wanted, parents and any information on Allen J. Burks. Correspondence invited.—Don Burks Craig, McCredie, Missouri.

H-'50. Settle-Jackson-Strother—Francis Settle of Richmond Co., Virginia left will written in 1707, m. Mary Jackson, and had sons: John, Thomas, Francis, Henry. From which of these was descended Newman Settle, who d. in Bedford Co., Va. 1830; estate being admin. by a son, Francis. He also left a son, Strother. Did he m.—Strother? Will appreciate full data on this line.—(Miss) Bea Payne, 1235 South Fourth Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

H-'50. Pullen-Haynes-Hick man-Burgin—William Pullen b. Petersburg, Dinwiddie Co., Virginia 1758, d. Jefferson Co., Alabama 4 Apr. 1845; m. (2) Mary Haynes, b. in Virginia (where?) 1767, d. Jefferson Co., Ala. 2 July 1851. Children: 1. William m. Nancy Brooks; 2. Martha (Patsy) b. 8 Aug. 1790, m. Joseph Hickman; 3 Sarah m. James Rowan; 4. Martha m. Samuel Rowan; 5. Clarissa m. Jesse Hickman; 6. Elizabeth m. Richard Tankersley. Jesse Hickman b. 25 Dec. 1750 had; 1. Joseph b. 15 Nov. 1778 m. Martha (Patsy) Pullen: 2

Jesse Hickman b. 25 Dec. 1750 had: 1. Joseph b. 15 Nov. 1778, m. Martha (Patsy) Pullen; 2. John H. b. 7 Aug. 1791; 3. Henry b. 1 Jan. 1795; 4. William b. 16 July 1797; 5. Jesse b. 1 Aug. 1799, m. Clarissa Pullen; 6. David b. 5 Jan. 1807. Joseph & Martha (Pullen) Hickman had: 1. Betsy Ann b. 3 Feb. 1808, m. Paschall Schackelford: 2. William Pullen b. 7 Oct. 1809, m. Liza Roebuck; 3. Nancy Croft b. 20 May 1811, m. Zadock Schackelford; 4. Pleasant Argalus b. 4 May 1813, m. Epsie Caroline Mary Burgin; 5. Mary Caroline b. 1 June 1816, m. James A. Burgin; 6. Joseph Berry b. 1 June 1820, m. Liza Perkins; 7. Clarissa Mariah b. 22 June 1822, m. Mel Logan; 8. David Edward b. 19 Dec. 1824, m. Liddy Timmons; 9. Martha J. b. 19 Feb. 1826, m. Hillman McMath; 10. Elizabeth H. b. 30 Aug. 1829, m. Elijah Sandifer. Joseph Hickman served in War of 1812. Would like name of his mother, with data; also Revolutionary service of his father, Jesse Hickman. Who were the parents of Mary Haynes; did her father have Revolutionary service?—Louise King Griffis (Mrs. Melvin), 908 Edgewood Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Georgia.

H-'50. Larrimore-Pouncey-William B. Larrimore m. in Clarke Co., Alabama ca. 1846, Mary Ann Pouncey, whose family had moved before 1830 from South Carolina to Montgomery and Clarke counties, Alabama. What was the rela-

tionship of Mary Ann to Anthony Pouncey, Revolutionary soldier of S. C. or to Maj. James Poundes, who m. Ann, dau. of Col. Abel Kolb, who served in the S. C. Militia?—(Miss) Carrie German, 2615 South Wayne Street, Arlington, Virginia.

H-'50. Ray—Zachariah Ray b. 1757, settled on Sugar Creek, Garrard Co., Kentucky. His son, Michael, stated that he was b. in North Carolina. Zachariah is supposed to have been a son of Hezekiah Ray, from Scotland to Virginia. Any help on this line will be appreciated.—Ann Burnside Brown, Lancaster, Kentucky.

H-'50. Demaree — John Demaree, Revolutionary pensioner, living in Mercer Co., Kentucky 1831, aged 73, stated that he and his father, Peter Demaree, enlisted in Berkeley Co., Virginia under George Rogers Clark. John Demaree m. Nancy — (when and where); was she a Browder from New York state? His son, Peter, m. in Henry Co., Kentucky, a cousin, Nelly Demaree. Any help on this line will be appreciated.—Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

H-'50. Cornell-Fritz—Ichabod Cornell had dau, Polly, b. in Pennsylvania (where?), 1813, who m. William Fritz, b. near Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y. 1813. Polly was a cousin of Ezra Cornell who founded Cornell University. Can anyone furnish dates, locations, marriage and ancestry of Ichabod Cornell.—Genevieve Porter (Mrs. Justin E.), Crawford, Nebraska.

H-'50. Bellows — Hezekiah, son of Eleazer Bellows, b. in Marlborough, Massachusetts 16 Mar. 1734, later lived at Gloucester, R. I. and possibly at Bellows Falls, Vermont. Desire proof of Revolutionary service of this Hezekiah Bellows. —Helen M. M. Sampson (Mrs. Richard I.), 5027-19th Avenue, N.E., Seattle, Washington.

H-'50. Watlington-Boyd-Wood—William Wood m. in Caswell Co., N. C. 21 Oct. 1845, Letitia Watlington—bondsman, Owen McAleer. Was she a dau. of Edward Reade Watlington and Nancy Boyd who m. in Halifax Co., Virginia ca. 1792 and were living in Caswell Co., N. C. by 1807. Will be glad to correspond with anyone on this line.—Mrs. H. V. McChesney, Sr., 102 Watson Court, Frankfort, Kentucky.

H-'50. Harrington-Clark—Jonathan, son of Daniel & Sarah (Carpenter) Harrington m. in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania 16 Oct. 1824, Julia Ann Clark, b. Bucks Co. 7 Mar. 1803, d. Springville, Utah 6 Oct. 1886. Her parents Thomas & Mary ( ) Clark may have been from New York state. Wanted, full data on them, list of their children and ancestry of both.—Grace Harrington (Mrs. John C.), Hamilton, Missouri.

H-'50. Phillis-Boyce — Charles Phillis m. (when & where?) Mary (Kitty) Boyce. Their son, Joseph, m. (2) in Ohio 4 Aug. 1853, Jemima Ewing, who is bur. in Cambridge, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Mary Boyce was a granddau. of Christy Lesnett, Revolutionary soldier. Was Charles a

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Pouncey, (aj. James abel Kolb, (ss) Carrie Arlington,

settled on His son, Carolina. a son of inia. Any Ann Burn-

e, Revolu-Kentucky ther, Peter inia under m. Nancy a Browder ter, m. in Demaree. ated.—Mrs. Louisville,

ornell had re?), 1813, ra, Cayuga in of Ezra rsity. Can rriage and ieve Porter a.

of Eleazer chusetts 16 R. I. and desire proof tah Bellows. d I.), 5027on.

d—William Oct. 1845, n McAleer. dington and Virginia ca. ., N. C. by with anyone ey, Sr., 102

han, son of agton m. in b, Julia Ann Springville, mas & Mary v York state. neir children ngton (Mrs.

Phillis m. oyce. Their 853, Jemima uernsey Co., of Christy s Charles a son of Thomas Phillis of Virginia, said to have been a Revolutionary soldier? Any records that will help complete D.A.R. papers on the Lesnett and Phillis lines will be appreciated.—G.D. (California).

H-'50. Benham—Peter Benham b. Hamilton Co., Ohio, enlisted in War of 1812 at 24 yrs. of age and received grant of land in Arkansas Territory for services. Would like name of wife, children and any available information on him.—Eunice Smith Masters, 1404 Welsh Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

H-'50. Spencer-Lucas-Lee-Garrison—Enoch Spencer m. Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, 1767, Sara, dau. of Robert & Sara () Lucas, who was bin that county 1745. They moved ca. 1744 to Baltimore Co., Maryland. Their son, Mahlon Spencer, d. 1825, m. in 1798, Eleanor Lee, and had dau., Ann, v. 21 May 1800, who m. Samuel Jefferson Garrison, b. Baltimore Co., 4 Oct. 1801, c. 16 Nov. 1870. In 1856 he was on the Baltimore City Council and in 1874 served in the State Legislature. Wanted, ancestry of Samuel Jefferson Garrison, of Eleanor Lee and of Enoch Spencer.—Mrs. Margaret Edwards Coulthrust, 534 North Milton Ave., Whittier, California.

H-'50. Lusk-Smith-Watts-Peevey—James Lusk b. (where?) ca. 1702, m. —— Smith and went from Virginia to Anderson Dist., S. C., was killed in Revolutionary War. Among their children were Nathan, who left issue; Henry b. 27 Feb. 1751, d. 13 Mar. 1813; m. Eleanor McKiddy (when & where?), who m. (2) —— Lydie and d. 6 Feb. 1845. They had: Elizabeth b. 2 Aug. 1784; Eleanor b. 8 Oct. 1786; Mary S. b. 22 July 1788; James b. 8 Dec. 1791; Nathan b. 20 Mar. 1793, m. Rosanna Capehart. Nathan & Rosanna (Capehart) Lusk were parents of John S. b. 7 Mar. 1795, d. 8 Mar. 1837, who had John, David, William, Robert, m. Margaret Henry; James Leroy b. 26 Dec. 1827, killed in Civil War, m. 14 Oct. 1847, Annie Melissa Watts. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in the above lines.—Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Route 2, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

H.'50. Watson-White—William A. White was, b. in Connecticut, probably at Hartford of Farmington, d. Delaware Co., Ohio, 1823; m. in Franklin Co., Ohio 17 July 1806, Sarah (Sally) White, who was b. in Connecticut (where?) Oct.—
1775, d. Inwood, Marshall Co., Indiana (not Iowa as printed in D- '50, p. 327) on 1 Apr. 1864. Children: Lorinda, Perry, William A., Minerva, Ann, Henry, George & Cyrus, who lived at Inwood, Indiana. Sally (White) Watson had bro. Henry White who m. Esther Rice. Am seeking parents of Henry & Sarah (or Sally) White. Please note that former Honolula address is now obsolete. Any communication may be sent in care of Genealogical Editor, D.A.R. Magazine.—Marjorie Barber Coffin (Mrs. E. A.).

G-'50. Bond-Pigford—James Bond m. in Lauderdale Co., Mississippi, Mary Eliza Pigford, who was b. 29 Feb. 1808, and d. in Lauderdale Co., 17 May 1886. Wish name, dates and full information on parents of Mary Eliza Pigford.— Mrs. R. E. McClellan, West Point, Mississippi. H.'50. Moorhead-Galloway-Gilkey—John Moorhead b. York Co., Pennsylvania 1764, and moved as a child to Union Dist., S. C. and ca. 1815 to Anderson County, S. C. He m., probably in Union Dist., Sallie Galloway, who was b. in Botetourt Co., Virginia, and said to have been of Dutch descent. Wish ancestry of Sallie Calloway, and also the parentage of Agnes Gilkey, who m. William Moorhead, a Revolutionary soldier of Union Dist., S. C.—Mrs. Lillie B. Williams, 619 North Pine Street, Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

H-'50. Abernathan-Crokett — George W. Abernathy b. 1824, m. Maryan S. K. Elizabeth Crockett, who was b. 1832. Who were her parents; was she related to Col. Anthony Crockett who d. in Franklin Co., Kentucky? The Abernathys lived in Tennessee, and two of Col. Crockett's sons went to that state.—Mrs. W. E. Bach, 165 Bell Court West, Lexington, Kentucky.

H-'50. Jackson-Reynolds-Nicholson-Parker—Clark Jackson, d. ca. 1869 (where?), m. ca. 1820, Jane Rennolds (or Reynolds); their son, Andrew J. Jackson, b. in North Carolina (where?) ca. 1824, d. 1901; m. Rachel Nicholson (or Nickleson) who was b. in Tennessee 1819, and d. (where?) in 1899. They had a dau., Lucinda, b. in Calhoun Co., Alabama 1848, who m. Joseph Marron Parker who was b. in the same county, 1848. They continued to live in Calhoun Co. until 1885 when they moved "West." Will appreciate help on any of the above names.—Mrs. Millie E. J. Titus, 4130 Santa Barbara Street, Tucson, Arizona.

H-'50. Robbins—Daniel & Hope (Potter) Robbins from New Haven, Conn. to Woodbridge, Gloucester Co., N. J. had son Benjamin b. at Woodbridge 5 or 15 June 1686; d. 1759/60; m. ca. 1710-1714, Judith ——. They moved Nottingham, Burlington Co. (now Hamilton, Mercer Co.), N. J. Issue: John, m. Martha —— and lived in Allentown; William m. 8 May 1738, Mary Draper (became Quakers); Deliverance, m. 24 Nov. 1739, John, son of Samuel & Susanna (Horseman) Taylor; Benjamin, m. Amy ——; Obadiah; Ann, m. Samuel, son of John & Ann (Sutton) Cheshire (English Quakers), and moved to Virginia; Nathaniel, m. 17 Oct. 1741, Ruth, dau. of Isaiah & Isabella (Tindall) van Room; Richard, m. 21 Mar. 1739, Anne Race, Will appreciate any help that may lead to identifying Benjamin Robbins' wife Judith.—(Miss) Consuelo Furman, Box 162, Grand Central P. O., New York 17, N. Y.

H-'50. Hilburn-Hilbun—Would like contact with anyone who has information on the Hilburn family of South Carolina, particularly on a John Hilburn who was in Copiah Co., Mississippi by 1830 and Stephen Hilburn or Hilbun, b. in S. C. 1805, who later was a preacher in Jones Co., Mississippi.—Katie-Prince W. Esker (Mrs. Jerome A.), 214 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

H-'50. Tracy-Hayden — Jesse Tracey b. (where?) 8 Apr. 1795, d. Montgomery Co., Indiana 16 Sept. 1845; m. in Lewis Co., Kentucky 18 Jan. 1819, Nancy, dau. of Jonathan & Rebecca (Taylor) Hayden. He was a pvt. in the Ky. Volunteer Militia, War of 1812, and is thought to

have had four sisters and three bros. One bro., Vesey, was b. 9 Apr. 1801, d. prob. in Montgomery Co., Indiana 1 Apr. 1865; m. (1) in Lewis Co., Ky. 8 Jan. 1829, Rachel, sister of Nancy Hayden, and (2) Nancy Grennard. Another bro., Bazil b. Mason Co., Ky. 1802, m. in Fleming Co., Ky. 14 Mar. 1822, Elizabeth Price and moved to Montgomery Co., Indiana in 1826. The parents of these bros. were John & Nancy () Tracy. Wish information on both with ancestry—Grace Harrington (Mrs. John C), Hamilton, Missouri.

H-'50. Bickley-Brown—John Bickley m. in Russell Co., Virginia, Elizabeth Brown, who was b. ca. 1796. Would like any help on ancestry of either.—Mrs. George Molesworth, Pennington Gap, Virginia.

H-'50. Wertz-Cristy—George Wertz b. 4 June 1752, d. 21 Jan. 1837; m. Nancy Cristy of Maryland, who was b. 1761, d. 7 May 1797. George Wertz served in the Rev. War from Bedford Co., Pennsylvania. Would like data on the Cristy family.—Emily T. Baily (Mrs. W. L.), Sunrise Park, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

H-'50. Cockerham-Chochran-Cochrun—John Cockerham migrated from Barnwell District, S. C., to Amie Co., Mississippi, prior to 1792, and d. there in 1844. Among his children were: Elizabeth who m. 30 July 1809, Allen Tarver; Nancy; Henry; John; Judy; David; Phoebe and Thomas. Would like ancestry of John Cockerham; also ancestry of Allen Tarver with data.—Mrs. Florence Butler Jackson, 525 Michigan Avenue, McComb, Mississippi.

H-'50. Henshaw-Duncan-Gardner—Two bros., Utiah S. and Washington Henshaw, with their sisters, Rhuanan, who m. —— Duncan, and Rachael, who m. —— Gardner, moved from Berkeley Co., Virginia, to vicinity of Bardstown, Nelson Co., Kentucky. There was a William D. Henshaw with sister, Elenor (Henshaw) Lyle living near New Castle, Henry Co., Kentucky, in 1828. Can anyone furnish information on these families?—O. U. Conwell, Box 412, San Diego, California.

# CORRECTIONS

C. 30. (p. 244). Renne-Hazzard-Lawrence—Should read Sarah, dau. of Jonathan Hazzard, instead of Sarah, dau. of Jonathan Lawrence.
D. 30. (p. 325). Corns-Miller-Wise—This

D-'50. (p. 325). Corns-Miller-Wise—This heading appeared as Coras-Miller-Wise. Please note that James Corns m. Mary Miller.

# Answers

Answers should be stated concisely with references. They must bear name and address of sender. Type answer exactly as heading of the query to which it refers. Our numbering is as follows: A.'50—January 1950; B.'50—February 1950 and so on through L.'50—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which

the query appeared, followed by the year and, in parentheses, page number. It is important to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed to the querist.

B-'50. Pettigrew-Harkness—James, son of John & Sarah (Matthews) Pettigrew was b. in Prince Edward Co., Virginia — Nov. 1761; m. Jane Harkness, who was born (where?) 14 Nov. 1776. Children: 1. John b. 14 Oct. 1786; 2. Robert b. 24 May 1788; 3. Sara b. 29 Nov. 1790; 4. Rosanna b. 3 Apr. 1793; 5. Mary Harkness b. 6 Aug. 1794; 6. Agness b. 15 June 1798; 7. James Harkness b. 16 Feb. 1800; 8. Ebenezer b. 19 June 1806; 9. William b. 14 Jan. 1809, living in Greene Co., Alabama in 1846 with his widowed mother, Jane (Harkness) Pettigrew. James Pettigrew lived in Abbeville Dist., S. C. during Revolutionary War; moved to Tallapoosa Co., Ala., 1816 or 1817; two yrs. later to Greene Co., Ala.; where he d. 2 Apr. 1841.—Mrs. H. V. Henry, LaFayette, Georgia.

F.'50. (p. 520). Clark-Buck-Huntington-Harlow—James Clark b. ca. 1705, prob. at Preston, Connecticut, but no proof; m. Thankful Woodward b. 13 Jan. 1711 at Preston. A Daniel Woodward & Thankful Gates were m. 1 Mar. 1701, and may have been parents of Thankful. (Ref: Preston Court Records, p. 85.) James & Thankful (Woodward) Clark had son, Jeremiah, b. Preston, 1733, d. at Shaftsbury, Vermont 1817; m. 17 Apr. 1755 his cousin, Susanna, dau. of Benjamin Clark of Preston; she was b. 12 July 1731. (Clark Family Records.) Jeremiah & Susannah (Clark) Clark were parents of: 1. James b. 8 June 1757, d. 9 May 1777; 2. Mary b. 4 Mar. 1759; 3. Jeremiah b. 3 Nov. 1760; 4. Susanna b. 11 Oct. 1762, d. — Oct. 1783; 5 Henry b. 27 Oct. 1764, d. — Oct. 1800; 6. Reuben b. 4 Oct. 1766, d. — May 1787; 7. Sarah b. 4 Apr. 1768, d. — Nov. 1801; 8. Ebenezer b. 19 Apr. 1772, d. at Shaftsbury, Vt. 22 Nov. 1843, m. 19 May 1792, Sarah (Sally) Buck, who was b. ca. 1776, d. after 1800. Their children: 1. Laura (or Lura) who m. Asa Huntington; 2. Lyman b. 15 Oct. 1795; 3. Elon b. 15 Oct. 1796; 4. Sophia b. 22 Mar. 1797; 5. Jeremiah b. 20 May 1800; all of Shaftsbury. (Family Records.)

Jeremiah Clark and his wife, Susanna, both d.

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at Shaftsbury—the latter in or after 1772.

Elon Clark b. 15 Oct. 1796, d. at Shaftsbury
1878; m. at Rupert, Vt. 12 Sept. 1819, Vesta Harwood, b. 2 Dec. 1799. Children: l. Elon Fayett;
2. Sophia; 3. Amanda; 4. Laura Eleanor; 5. Vesta
Amelia, b. Otsego, N. Y. 27 May 1834, d. Mason
City, Iowa 4 Dec. 1882, m. William Howlett Barton; 6. Laura Ellen; 7. Myron; 8. Elon Henry;
91 Emma Julia.

Jeremiah Clark (1733-1817) served as pvt. and major, Battle of Bennington; member of Committee of Safety, and a Judge of Benning County, Vt. in 1778. He was b. in Preston, Connecticut; removed to Vermont in 1767; d. at Shaftsbury in 1817. (Ref: Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, 1775-1783 by John E. Goodrich. D. A. R. Nat'l #123, 967.)

Can also help anyone with Harwood and Buck data.—Mrs. Palmer H. Cushman, 11 South Wolcott Street, Salt Lake City 2, Utah.

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the year e if you

s, son of was b. in 1; m. Jane Nov. 1776. Robert b. 4. Rosanna b. 6 Aug. mes Hark-. 19 June in Greene ed mother, Pettigrew volutionary 16 or 1817; here he d. LaFayette,

untingtonprob. at h. Thankful A Daniel m. 1 Mar. f Thankful. James & , Jeremiah, mont 1817; na, dau. of b. 12 July eremiah & ents of: 1. 77; 2. Mary ov. 1760; 4. 83; 5 Henry Reuben b. h b. 4 Apr. b. 19 Apr. 1843, m. 19 who was b. en: 1. Laura 2. Lyman b. 6; 4. Sophia lay 1800; all

nna, both d. 1772. t Shaftsbury , Vesta Har-Elon Fayett; nor; 5. Vesta 34, d. Mason Howlett Bar-Elon Henry;

d as pvt. and ber of Comning County, Connecticut; Shaftsbury in Rolls, 1775-Nat'l #123,-

ood and Buck 1 South Wol-

## MINUTES

# NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT SPECIAL MEETING

June 20, 1950

THE special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, June 20, 1950, at 12:00 noon. The Chaplain General, Mrs. Barker, read the 23rd Psalm and offered prayer. The Pledge of

23rd Psalm and offered prayer. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Repass. State Regents: Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Duncan. The Vice Regent of Rome Chapter, Rome, Italy, Mrs. Tuccimei. was also present. Tuccimei, was also present.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, reported on membership: Deceased, 529; resigned, 502; and moved that 80 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted. The Registrar General, Mrs. Trewhella, read

her report.

## Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 992 applications presented to the Board.

> DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved that the 992 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, read her report.

### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 22nd to June 20th:

Mrs. Laura B. MacKenzie is presented for confirmation as State Vice Regent of Connecticut.

Through their respective state regents the fol-lowing members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents:
Mrs. Jessie Lynne White Gamble, Compton,

California. Mrs. Gladys Ella Pawley Wassner, Fontana,

California. Mrs. Pauline White Miller, Twentynine Palms, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Philips, Murray Hill,

Miss Emma Thiberge, Metairie, Louisiana. Miss Joy Adele Lawler, Opelousas, Louisiana. Mrs. Margaret E. Faires Baily, Verdi, Nevada. Mrs. Dauphine Holden Taylor, River Edge, New

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Arvilla Henrietta Dasher, Marion, Ala-

Mrs. Fanny H. Russ, Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of organizing regents are requested:

Mrs. Arvilla Henrietta Dasher, Marion, Alabama.

Mrs. Fanny H. Russ, Eureka Springs, Arkansas. The authorization of the chapter at Lyons, Kansas, has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that it be renewed.

Through their State Regents the following chapters have requested official disbandment:

John Cowper, Union Springs, Alabama.

Aaron Miner, River Forest, Illinois.

Moses Sharp, Sharpsburg, Kentucky.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Lord Craven, Latta, South Carolina. Fort Sullivan, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. EDITH H. WRIGHT. Organizing Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General moved the confirmation of one State Vice Regent; the confirmation of eight organizing regents; the reappointment of two organizing regents; the renewal of one chapter authorization; the disbandment of three chapters; the confirmation of two chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General read the recommendation of the Executive Committee. Mrs. Kerr moved the adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee: Since the income received for the Magazine Fund is insufficient to take care of expenses, that the sum of \$12,000.00 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Magazine Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Repass. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:37 p. m. EMILY L. CURRIER, Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized-October 11, 1890)

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